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Eastern Europe

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FBIS-EEU-78-105
Wednesday
31 May 1978
Vol II No 105

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

EASTERN EUROPE

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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TANJUG REPORTS DIFFICULTIES IN CEMA-EEC TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD3017455Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1611 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 30, (TANJUG)--The Council for Mutual Economic Aid (COMECON) and the European Economic Community (EEC) will continue, in all likelihood in August, their negotiations on establishing official mutual relations. Judging by everything, this is the only substantive and concrete conclusion to which came Nikolay Fadeyev, the COMECON secretary, and Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice-president of the EEC Executive Commission, during their talks here yesterday and today.

Immediately after the talk, Haferkamp set forth the stands of his economic group at a press conference. The talks with Fadeyev were very exhaustive, he said. Concrete results are not yet available, however, except for their agreement that the talks continue at the level of experts. Thus, it may be inferred that both sides are for establishing contacts, but that their approaches to forms of future cooperation still essentially differ.

COMECON presented the proposal for establishing official relations back in February 1976. Also submitted was a draft agreement on cooperation bases providing for the two economic groups to develop cooperation under the status of the most-favored-nation clause and without any discriminatory restrictions. In its draft, the COMECON insists on lifting the present trade restrictions, development of "stable and long-term" cooperation in the trade in agricultural products, betterment of credit relations, etc.

The EEC-submitted draft agreement provides for concrete cooperation between the two groups only in the exchange of information, statistics, standardization and environmental protection. As to the essential questions of cooperation, it would be regulated by means of the EEC's separate agreements with the COMECON member countries, EEC stand says. Haferkamp also today came out in favor of this stand, emphasizing that the EEC is an integrated economic entity with united economic mechanisms, and, as such, is able to establish economic relations with each COMECON country separately, and not with the COMECON as a whole. No compromise has yet been [as received] on this essential problem, Haferkamp said.

BELGRADE REPORTS CEMA MEETING IN BUCHAREST IN JUNE

AU2815155Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 27 May 78 AU

[Text] It has been learned from well-informed circles that the next regular session of the CEMA Executive Committee will be held in Romania from 27 to 29 June. It is expected that the session will adopt programs for long-term cooperation in energy, transport and machinebuilding. Observers in Bucharest attach extraordinary importance to the forthcoming session of the CEMA of the East European countries for two reasons: the question of Romania's reserved attitude toward the ways and methods of economic integration within CEMA, as well as a question of anticipating that Bucharest might appear before the seven East European countries with new proposals for perfecting the present organization of this group.

DISARMAMENT EFFORTS SEEN AS 'BLUFFS AND LIES'

AU262200Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 26 May 78 AU

[Unattributed commentary: "The Clamor About Disarmament--a Mask To Hide Preparations for War"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social imperialists have raised their demagogic clamor about disarmament to its apogee. Recently this clamor has been increased even more and has been linked with the UN General Assembly session on disarmament. The aim of this unchecked propaganda, of the talks, meetings, conferences and other such activities concerning the issue of disarmament, is to create the false impression that the imperialist powers are supposedly seriously and concretely engaged in an effort to achieve disarmament. But daily life shows that all of this has nothing to do with disarmament, and that nothing can be expected from them. Nearly two decades ago, the imperialist and social imperialist leaders met precisely at the United Nations, supposedly to disarm and to bring peace to the world. Khrushchev launched his [word indistinct] slogan about "a world without weapons and wars," while Kennedy stated that disarmament was the supreme aim of the political strategy of the United States in the 20th century. Many years have elapsed since then and today the peoples can see just the exact opposite of what was publicly signed and proclaimed by both the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social imperialists, as well as all other imperialist powers. In those days, the value of the two superpowers' arms was about $160 billion, whereas today these imperialist gentlemen, who are roaming the corridors of the United Nations to once again proclaim "disarmament," are spending over $300 billion.

The United States and NATO have spent and continue to spend billions on arms. The same applies to all other imperialist powers, including the FRG, Japan, Britain, France and so forth. The German revanchists are currently spending three times more than spent by Hitler's Wehrmacht during World War II. Japan's military expenditures have grown tenfold over the period in question. The Soviet Union, this big social imperialist power, is in an unbridled race with the United States. Together with its satellites, the Soviet Union is constantly rearming, despite the fact that they are making a lot of noise and are swearing thunder and lighting about disarmament.

Thus the general trend is for the military budgets of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism to grow every year. Not only have the seas, oceans, space and the earth not been disarmed but, on the contrary, they have become the arena of unprecedented feverish military activity, large maneuvers and shows of force against sovereign peoples and states. Nuclear arming has accelerated rapidly in recent years. Nuclear stocks are currently 12 times larger than they were 10 years ago. Since the conclusion of the agreement reached between the United States and the Soviet Union on banning nuclear tests, 1,120 such tests have been carried out. The production of new weapons is progressing rapidly, from SS 20 missiles to the latest criminal invention, the neutron bomb. These are facts which show that the general characteristic of the imperialist and revisionist world is not disarmament but, on the contrary, rearmament. This reveals the true nature of the superpowers. Therefore, they aim to make use of international platforms to convince public opinion that they are seriously concerned about disarmament, that they are losing a lot of sleep over it.

The disarmament campaign pursued by the superpowers and their endless plans and projects, conferences and negotiations which have been going on for years--as Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed at the Seventh AWP Congress--are nothing but bluffs and lies designed to conceal rearmament.

To those who look at reality in light of facts, it is clear that as long as imperialism and social imperialism exist, it would be an illusion to think that they will ever disarm voluntarily. To implement their global aggressive and counterrevolutionary strategy, they need large armies, armed to the teeth. They need modern and super-perfected weapons. They need military bases throughout the globe and they need fleets to sail on all seas and oceans.

Since the United States and the Soviet Union, together with other imperialist powers, are today increasingly making disarmament conditional on the need to secure a balance of forces, the logic of things shows unequivocally that the real issue is not disarmament but "balance," that is, the preservation of a military balance between [word indistinct] others.

Brezhnev recently made this clear, when he declared: "We do not want to upset the balance of military forces between the East and West in central Europe or between the Soviet Union and the United States." This has also been a beloved theme of the leader of U.S. imperialism, Carter, whenever he has referred to this issue. What kind of disarmament is all the talk about, then? While the symphony of bells is playing the tune of disarmament, and while there is no shortage of crocodile tears falling from the rostrum of the United Nations, drafting papers for new military recruits continue to be completed, maneuvers continue to be held and grow in numbers, the skies are being filled with all types of new superaircraft and supermissiles, and the thermonuclear danger continues to hang like the sword of Damocles over the heads of mankind. And all of this is not intended for parades but for war, which the superpowers and their followers may begin in Africa or in Europe, in Asia or Latin America, wherever it might suit them. The clamor about disarmament is intended to disarm the peoples, to create euphoria, lull the vigilance of the peoples and conceal the arms race. The peoples do not expect disarmament and peace to come from the imperialist superpowers, but only through resolute struggle against the expansionist, hegemonist and warmongering policies and intentions of the two superpowers, and in defense of people's freedom, independence, sovereignty and peace. The imperialist states and the imperialist bourgeoisie cannot secure peace--as Lenin stated--it must be sought and [words indistinct] in the socialist revolution of the proletariat.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--The following delegations arrived in our country to attend the Eighth Congress of the Albanian Women's Union at the invitation of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union: the delegation of the revolutionary women of Britain, the womens delegation of the People's Republic of Benin, the delegation of the revolutionary women of Brazil, the delegation of the revolutionary women of Greece, the delegation of the revolutionary women of Germany, the delegation of the revolutionary women of Iran, the delegation of the Union of Democratic Women of Japan, the delegation of the People's Front of Chile, the delegation of the National Union of (?Mali), the delegation of the revolutionary women of Mexico, the delegation of the Women's Union of Palestine, the delegation of the Revolutionary Antifascist Women's Union of Portugal, the delegation of the Popular Union of the Women of Spain, a mission from Belgium, "a group of Albanians resident in the United States led by Vangjeli Theodhos", and a group of Albanians resident in France. The delegations were met at the airport by Farije Salicaj, deputy chairman of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union, and others. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 30 May 78 AU]

AFRICAN TU DELEGATION--At the invitation of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions, a delegation of the All-African Congress of Azanid led by (Tezizen Ksapo), secretary of the congress' Labor Department, arrived in Albania. The delegation was welcomed by Vangjel Mehilli, member of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 27 May 78 AU]

MORE ON MEXICAN PRESIDENT PORTILLO'S VISIT

Decorations Exchanged

AU252150Y Sofia BTA in English 1930 GMT 25 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 25 (BTA)--Tonight State Council President Todor Zhivkov decorated the president of Mexico Jose Lopez Portillo and his wife, Mrs Carmen Romano de Lopez Portillo, with "the Order of the Rose", for their contribution to the promotion of Bulgarian-Mexican relations.

Mr Todor Zhivkov presented the jubilee medal "Centenary of Bulgaria's Liberation from Ottoman Bondage" to Mrs Carmen Romano de Lopez Portillo for her merits in the development of cultural ties between Mexico and Bulgaria.

In his turn the president of Mexico decorated Mr Zhivkov with the "Aztec Eagle" Order with necklace, and his daughter Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova with the "Aztec [word indistinct] with ribbon. This is the highest Mexican distinction for foreigners.

Portillo Visits Agricultural Institute

AU261126Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 26 May 78 AU

[Summary] "This morning Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United States of Mexico, visited the Nikola Pushkarov agricultural research and yields programming institute in Sofia.

"He was accompanied by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council. The two leaders were cordially welcomed by the scientists and collective of the institute." In the great assembly hall Vasil Tsanov, deputy minister of Agriculture and food industry, briefed the high-ranking Mexican guest on the development and achievements of Bulgarian agriculture, which have risen from small ownership to large-scale agro-industrial complexes. (Lyuben Glogov), director of the institute, briefed the guest on the great achievements of the institute in various agricultural sectors.

"Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United States of Mexico, showed interest in the social and (?economic) acquisitions of Bulgarian cooperative farmers. He expressed his gratitude for all the information given to him and expressed his hope that, after the coordination between the two countries in the agricultural sector, cooperation between the two countries in this field will expand and develop.

'The collective of the Nikola Pushkarov Institute cordially saw off the high-ranking guest from Mexico and Comrade Todor Zhivkov with Bulgarian and Mexican (?cheers). "Jose Lopez Portillo also visited the 'Kliment Okhridski' Sofia University."

Receives Honorary Degree

AU261914Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 May 78 AU

[Summary] "Today is the second day of the visit of Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United States of Mexico, in Bulgaria. The will of the two countries to develop their friendship and cooperation as well as their readiness to work together for establishing a just and lasting peace throughout the world were demonstrated again."

After visiting the Nikola Pushkarov agricultural research and yields programming institute in Sofia, the Mexican president took part in a festive ceremony at Sofia University where he was bestowed with the title Honorary Doctor of Laws for his scientific activity and contribution to developing the Mexican legal thought.

Afterwards the Mexican president visited the cathedral-monument Aleksandur Nevski.

In the afternoon the president and those accompanying him visited the exhibition of a Mexican artist and the general exhibition on preserving the city environment.

"A festive concert on the occasion of the visit of the Mexican president and his wife in Bulgaria, with the participation of the Mexican pianist (Manuel de la Flor) is taking place tonight at the Central Army Club concert hall. Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee on Culture, the Mexican president, his wife and other officials are attending the concert."

Cooperation Talks Continue

AU2621000Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 26 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 26 (BTA)--The Bulgaro-Mexican dialogue begun yesterday here, today continued with meetings between the respective ministers.

The Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov discussed topical problems of the international situation with his Mexican colleague, Mr Santiago Roel Garcia.

The questions of economic cooperation between the two countries were the subject of the talks between the deputy-chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, Mr Andrey Lukanov, and the Mexican ministers of industrial development and resources, Mr Jose Andre de Oteyza, of trade, Mr Jorge de la Vega Dominguez, and of transport and communications, Mr Emilio Mujica Montoya.

The first deputy-minister of agriculture and the food industry of Bulgaria, Mr Vasil Tsanov, together with the Mexican deputy-ministers of agriculture, Messrs Americo Villaras Guerra and Garcia Gonzales, discussed aspects of agricultural cooperation.

The chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, Mr Vladimir Bonev, today had a meeting with the president of the Senate of the National Congress of Mexico, Mr Joaquin Gamboa Pascoe, and with the chairman of the Standing Commission of the Congress of the Union, Mr Rodolfo Gonzales Guevarre.

They emphasized the positive results of the contacts between the parliaments of the two countries and discussed their further expansion and deepening.

Portillo Hosts Official Dinner

AU2620590Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 26 May 78 AU

[Text] Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United States of Mexico, and his wife tonight gave a dinner party at the official Sofia residence in honor of Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova attended the dinner.

The following persons also attended the dinner: Comrades Petur Hladenov; Petur Tanchev; Stanko Todorov; Tano Tsolov; Vladimir Bonev; Georgi Czhagarov, and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and others. The Mexican officials accompanying the Mexican president and the two countries' ambassadors also attended the dinner.

The national anthems of the two countries were played. During the dinner, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, President Jose Lopez Portillo and Comrade Todor Zhivkov toasted each other. A Mexican foklore group performed after the dinner.

Visits Plovdiv, Varna

AU271950Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 27 May 78 AU

[Text] Plovdiv, May 27 (BTA)--Today, the Mexican president Jose Lopez Portillo, who is on an official visit here embarked on a tour round the country in the company of Mr Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian president of the State Council.

After yesterday's detailed information Mr Portillo received about Bulgarian organization and achievements in the field of agriculture in Sofia today he had a nice opportunity to see everything he was told about by himself.

This morning the president of Mexico visited Bulgaria's largest vine-growing and wine-making complex (south Bulgaria). He was made familiar with the principles employed in building up the research and production complexes which comprise the entire research-production marketing cycle. The aim pursued with that kind of complexes is to link up organizationally and economically the vine-growing with the wine-making operations. For now Bulgaria ranks first in the world in exports of bottled wine.

The combination of research and production contributes to a major extent to raising labour efficiency. Prior to the introduction of this form of organization, a cooperative farmer used to tend a mere two hectares of land, while at present a cooperative farmer tends about eight hectares. The trend is for this figure to become 10-15 or even 25 hectares of land tilled by one man only.

The immense interest in Bulgaria's experience in agriculture became evident again today by the number of questions with which President Portillo and his accompanying party of Mexican ministers and experts showered their Bulgarian colleagues.

The high guests were shown an experimental field which is irrigated through submerged hydrants--a new, modern irrigation method invented by Bulgarian specialists the effectiveness of which is ten times that of the conventional irrigation means.

This afternoon the Mexican president was made familiar with the country's largest research-and-production fruit-and-vegetable-growing complex, whose centre is in the village of Purvenets, country of Plovdiv. This year's output of the complex is to be to the amount of 238 million leva.

Summing up his impressions from the visit so far, President Portillo said that Mexico had a lot to learn from Bulgaria's experience in the development of the economy, agriculture and in the sphere of social policy.

This evening the high guests arrived in Varna, Bulgaria's biggest seaside city, where thousands of people welcomed them. Tomorrow the guests will be made familiar with the economic development of the county of Varna.

Cooperation Agreements Signed

AU2819152 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 28 May 78 AU

[Text] Varna, May 28 (BTA)--Today Bulgaria and Mexico signed 13 documents, an act with which they reinforced and substantially expanded the contractual and legal base of their bilateral ties. The documents were signed in the presence of the two countries' heads of state Messrs Jose Lopez Portillo and Todor Zhivkov in the Bulgarian seaside city of Varna, immediately after the final meeting between the two presidents.

The new Bulgaro-Mexican agreements regulate cooperation in the spheres of agriculture and the food industry, the economy and industry, science and technology, of commerce and banking. Nine of the 13 documents outline concrete forms of cooperation in agriculture and specify the ways for their implementation. They provide for the building of vine-fruit-and-vegetable-growing agro-industrial complexes in Mexico and also of complete projects of the food industry. Outlined were also forms for cooperation in science, technology and agriculture.

The economic and industrial cooperation agreement provides for joint Bulgaro-Mexican construction of enterprises and industrial centres, joint production and marketing. The two parties agreed to set up a joint commission for scientific and technological cooperation.

The 1978-1980 protocol for development of Bulgaro-Mexican commercial relations is a kind of addendum to the 1976 trade agreement. The present protocol provides for a considerable boost in the commercial relations between the two countries on a well-balanced basis and specifies their lists of goods. Bulgaria will purchase concentrates of non-ferrous metals, products of the chemical industry, fruit juice concentrates, etc, and will export soda ash, items of the electrical engineering, electronics, mechanical engineering and complete plants.

A bank agreement was also signed by the two countries to make trade payments easier. Experts here regard the Bulgaro-Mexican documents concluded today as a solid base onto which to further bilateral cooperation.

President Portillo whose official visit to Bulgaria is nearing its end, has been staying in Varna since last night.

Portillo Holds Press Conference

AU2820302 Sofia BTA in English 1925 GMT 28 May 78 AU

[Text] Varna, May 28 (BTA)--"I think all the aims we had set ourselves during the visits to the Soviet Union and Bulgaria were achieved," said the Mexican president, Mr Jose Lopez Portillo. At this evening's press conference he summed up the results of his fortnight tour through the two socialist countries.

After the Mexican foreign minister, Mr Santiago Roel Garcia commented on the Bulgaro-Mexican agreements concluded today and pointed out their major significance, the president added that Mexican geologists will prospect for oil in Bulgaria.

A Mexican journalist expressed fears that the United States might undertake repressive measures against Mexico, because of its close contacts with the socialist countries, that were established during the recent visits. "Such a thought seems absurd to me" said the president.

In Mr Lopez Portillo's view, excellent prospects lie ahead of Mexico's relations with all countries of the socialist community because of the great economic benefit for both the countries. "I am great optimist in that respect," he added.

The president was hopeful that the aims of the currently sitting in New York, special UN General Assembly session on matters of disarmament, would be achieved, "and thus solid foundations will be laid for the disarmament we have long been awaiting."

Departs From Varna

AU2914l0Y Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 29 May 78 AU

[Text] Varna, May 29 (BTA)--Mexico's president Jose Lopez Portillo ended his five-day official visit to Bulgaria today.

This morning he and the persons accompanying him left for Mexico from the Bulgarian Black Sea city of Varna.

The distinguished guests were seen off by the State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, and other officials.

Makes Statement on Departure

AU300915Y Sofia BTA in English 0850 GMT 30 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 30 (BTA)--Before his departure from Bulgaria Mexican president, Mr Jose Lopez Portillo, was interviewed by the Bulgarian television. The interview is published in the national papers today.

On the question concerning Mr Portillo's assessment of the talks he had with the president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, he underlined that "there is a series of absolutely coinciding principles in the manysided aspect of the talks on which both parties hold identical views." He also said that in bilateral aspect the signed agreements deepen Bulgaro-Mexican cooperation.

Expressing his opinion on the things he saw in Bulgaria, the Mexican president stressed that he was strongly impressed by the Bulgarian agriculture because its reconstruction in the country is very eloquent. "The achievements of the Bulgarian people in this sphere arouse strongly my interest. This is an example which will be of great use to us," stated Mr Portillo.

"My visit to Bulgaria was an outstanding experience. We were welcomed in an exceptional way in the Bulgarian towns and I can assure you that nothing could be compared with this reception," said Mr Portillo.

On the question what measures he thinks are necessary in the international arena to stop the arms race, the Mexican president said: "Speaking on the problems of disarmament, of great important is the political will of the big states, who possess great quantities of weapons for mass extermination. A special session is sitting now at the United Nations, at which disarmament issues are discussed. There, at this forum, the political will of these states must become apparent."

Joint Communique Issued

AU291415Y Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 29 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 29 (BTA)--The joint Bulgaro-Mexican communique on the visit expressed the deep satisfaction of the two parties with the achieved results and confirms their interests in consolidation and expansion of bilateral relations.

It is underlined in the communique that the friendly relations between the two states are based on mutual respect and sovereign equality.

Noting the significance of personal contacts for consolidation of relations the heads of state of Bulgaria and Mexico expressed readiness for their further expansion on different government levels.

During the visit, the two parties to the talks signed agreements on scientific and technological cooperation, economic and industrial cooperation, cooperation in agriculture and the food industry, cooperation in banking and technology and a protocol on development of the trade relations in the 1978-1980 period.

The two parties to the talks shared the view that the food problem is one of the world's important issues and agreed on active cooperation for the development of science, technology and any other activity, which could contribute to solve this vital necessity on a global scale.

Bulgaria and Mexico maintained that the achieved level of reciprocal trade did not correspond to the possibilities for mutual supplementing their economies, and outlined measures for expanding cooperation in this sphere.

They expressed a wish for immediate preparations of signing a consular convention and other reciprocally profitable agreements.

The two state leaders analyzed the international developments, proceeding from identical positions: juridical equality of states, self-determination, non-interference in internal affairs, peaceful settling of divisions, renunciation of the use of threat by force, observance of international agreements, international cooperation on equal footing.

They admitted the significant role of the United Nations in securing peace and security in the world and expressed a wish that the UN special session on disarmament, which is sitting at present in New York, will take timely and concrete measures.

The necessity of convening a world conference on disarmament after the necessary preparations is also noted in the communique.

Bulgaria and Mexico shared the view that averting war is only part of the problem of securing peace, that eradication of conflicts should be supplemented with adequate and urgent measures, in order to enable all nations to reach economic security, that peaceful coexistence and the principles approved by the United Nations stand for friendship and cooperation among the peoples, irrespective of the differences of their social systems.

They pointed out the urgency of solving the Middle East conflict by fulfilling the UN decisions for complete liquidation of colonialism in South Africa.

The documents expressed the two parties' satisfaction with the recent signing by the USSR of protocol No 2 with the agreement on prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America the Tlatelolco Agreement.

In conclusion the communique underlines the contribution of the results achieved during the visit to consolidation of friendship between the two nations.

PARIS PAPER REPORTS SOFIA ANTICOMMUNIST DEMONSTRATION

LD261423Y Paris L'AURORE in French 24 May 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Bulgaria: Anticommunist Demonstration"]

[Text] There was an anticommunist demonstration in Sofia, Bulgaria last weekend. A flag which said "Down With Communism" was flown from a roof in the city center and leaflets carrying the same slogan were scattered down on the crowd which had gathered in National Assembly Square. Although the police surrounded the area, the protestors managed to get away.

CSSR'S STROUGAL TO VISIT 'IN NEXT FEW DAYS'

AU262121Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 May 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Federal Government, will pay an official visit to Bulgaria in the next few days.

BRIEFS

LUXEMBOURG CP DELEGATION ARRIVES--At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee a delegation of the Luxembourg Communist Party led by Dominique Urbany, chairman of the party, arrived today in Sofia. At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary, and other officials. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 28 May 78 AU]

LILOV'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED--"Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary, is visiting Vidin Okrug. At a meeting of the okrug BCP Committee he was briefed on the implementation of the okrug's economic tasks since the beginning of the year." Comrade Lilov also took part and spoke at a meeting of the okrug party aktiv at which the tasks of the okrug party organization and working collectives springing from the BCP national conference decisions were discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 May 78 AU]

BULGARIAN-GREEK EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION--Sofia, May 26 (BTA)--In Bulgaria's oldest higher educational establishment--the "Kliment Okhridski" University of Sofia, the rector of the university, Prof Blagovest Sendov and the deputy rector of the "Aristotle" University in Thassaloniki, Prof (Nikolas Konakis), signed today a working plan for cooperation for the 1978-1979 academic year. The plan provides for visits of lecturers at scientific conferences and for reading lectures. The universities will exchange groups of students for practice in 1977. The two universities signed a cooperation agreement for the 1977-1979 period. The purpose of the agreement was to deepen and expand the ties between the two higher educational establishments. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 26 May 78 AU]

BREZHNEV ARRIVES; TALKS, CEREMONIES BEGIN

Met by Husak

LD301158 [Editorial report LD] Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak at 0945 GMT on 30 May carries a live relay from Ruzyne Airport in Prague on the arrival of the Soviet party and government delegation led by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Having described the airport as festively decorated with Soviet and Czechoslovak flags and welcoming banners, the radio reporters state:

"Prepared to greet the official Soviet party and government delegation on the airport tarmac are the highest representatives of the party and government of Czechoslovakia headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. He is accompanied by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium **and federal** prime minister, and the following members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hofmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; and also by Miloslav Hruskovic and Milos Jakes, candidate members of the Presidium; Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka, members of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee; Miroslav Capka, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission, and other officials."

As the aircraft carrying the Soviet delegation taxies in front of the main airport building, the reporters state: "Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and president of the republic; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; Vladimir Vladimirovich Matskevich, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, and other representatives of our political and public life are approaching the aircraft." The Soviet delegation emerges from the aircraft to the sound of applause and shouts of "Long live Brezhnev!"

Following the playing of the Soviet and Czechoslovak national anthems and gun salutes, the Prague garrison commander reports to Brezhnev on the readiness of the guard for inspection. The reporters state that Brezhnev, accompanied by Husak and Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, inspect the units.

Brezhnev is then reported to be greeting members of the delegation. He then proceeds to greet the assembled Soviet and Czechoslovak generals and members of the Soviet Embassy. Chants are heard from the crowd of "Long live the Soviet Union!","Long live Comrade Brezhnev!", "Druzhba!" [friendship], "With the Soviet Union forever!" It is reported that Brezhnev then goes to exchange handshakes with the working people of Prague. The official welcome ends with a ceremonial pass-in-review by the guard of honor of the Prague garrison. Members of the official Soviet party and government delegation then leave, accompanied by the highest Czechoslovak party and government representatives, for a triumphal drive through Prague streets.

Agenda Discussed

LD301714Y Prague CTK in English 1530 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 30 CETEKA--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the communist party and Czechoslovak president, discussed at Prague Castle today the agenda of the forthcoming talks between the party and government delegations of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union with Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and Soviet president.

The meeting of the leading representatives of the two fraternal parties and socialist states was held in an atmosphere of full mutual understanding, cordiality and friendship.

Talks Reported

LD302258Y Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 30 CFTEKA--Talks between Czechoslovak and Soviet party and government delegations were held at Prague Castle today.

The delegations briefed each other on the experience gained in the present stage of development of the socialist society in both countries, on the ideological work of the communist parties of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, economic development, most effective economic methods, and social policies.

They expressed satisfaction with the active participation of both states in the fraternal cooperation of the countries of the socialist community, in the joint struggle for peace and in deepening the process of international detente, as well as in securing collective defence of the Warsaw Treaty countries.

The delegations stressed the importance of the economic cooperation between fraternal countries, coordination of their national-economy plans, and deepening specialization and cooperation in the key branches of the economy.

In reviewing bilateral relations, they noted the full political unity and voiced the firm resolve of both countries to raise the standard and quality of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations in all spheres, on the firm foundations of socialist internationalism, unity and cohesion of the parties, states and nations of the two countries.

The Czechoslovak delegation was led by Gustav Husak, and included Lubomir Strougal, Vasil Bilak, Josef Kempny, Josef Lenart, Vaclav Hula, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Cestmir Lovetinsky; the Soviet delegation was headed by Leonid I. Brezhnev and included Vladimir V. Shcherbitskiy, Konstantin V. Rusakov, Ivan V. Arkhipov, Viktor F. Maltsev and Vladimir V. Matskevich.

The Czechoslovak and Soviet delegations exchanged views on international topics and noted that the further extension of the process of relaxation and (?fruitful) cooperation was impeded by growing opposition of the forces of imperialism and reaction, the enemies of detente and advocates of the armed race. These forces, hostile to peace, are trying to cause international complications, interfere in the affairs of other states, particularly in Africa and the Middle East, spread slander about the policy of the socialist countries and try to weaken their unity.

The party and government delegations reaffirmed the resolve of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union to unswervingly consolidate and deepen international detente and to strengthen international security and universal peace.

They noted that the main task in this respect was the struggle to halt the arms race and to achieve disarmament. The stands of both countries on this issue are clear, consistent and constructive.

The Czechoslovak side expressed full support for the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union at the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, and for the Soviet stand at the Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation talks.

Today's talks confirmed absolute identity of the stands of the two countries on a peaceful settlement in the Middle East and on the situation in Africa. The armed intervention of NATO countries in Zaire was unanimously condemned.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, full mutual understanding and fraternal solidarity.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD302358Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2030 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, together with the members of the Soviet party and state delegation, paid tribute tonight to the memory of the unknown soldier by laying a wreath at the tome on Zizkov Hill in Prague. [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak at 2100 GMT on 30 May, carrying an otherwise shorter report of Brezhnev's activities, at this point reports: "Outside the national memorial the participants in the ceremony were greeted by a military guard of honor with a battle banner and by Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense of the CSSR , Jaromir Obzina, Czechoslovak minister of interior , Prague Mayor Zdenek Zuska and further officials."]

Present at the act of homage were members of the Presidium and secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee, Vasil Bilak and Josef Kempny, and other political representatives. State anthems were played and then the Soviet comrades laid a bouquet of red flowers at the tomb of the outstanding representative of the CPCZ and the international communist movement, Klement Gottwald. The act of homage in the central hall of the memorial ended with the Internationale.

After that, the Soviet representatives laid a bouquet in the Hall of Soviet Heroes. Upon leaving the national memorial, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev signed the book of visitors.

Tonight, the Soviet party and government delegation, headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, paid tribute also to the memory of fallen Red Army soldiers in the central burial ground of honor of the Soviet Army at the Olsany Cemetery in Prague.

To the accompaniment of military honors, the delegation laid wreaths at the memorial of Soviet heroes who had fallen when liberating Czechoslovakia. The act of homage was closed with national anthems.

STROUGAL RECEIVES SOVIET POWER MINISTER

LD301404Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today Petr Neporozhniy, Soviet minister of power and electrification. They discussed a (?broad) range of questions related to both current and long-term tasks in the power sector. Both representatives stressed the importance of further intensification of all-round, mutually beneficial cooperation in the power sector, which constitutes a key area for the development of both countries' national economies.

KEMPNY SPEAKS AT AKTIV OF CONTROL BODIES

LD301102Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] At their all-state aktiv in Prague today the leading workers of the control bodies discussed the conclusions of the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who attended the deliberations, said in his address that on the whole the implementation of our socioeconomic program is proceeding successfully. The development thus far confirms the correctness and realistic character of the party's line oriented toward mobilizing internal resources and raising the performance of the national economy. Comrade Kempny appreciated the orientation of the control bodies to the fundamental tasks of the implementation of the party's economic policy. It is necessary to evaluate not only the results of the checked activity relating to satisfying social needs, but also the creation of resources for further economic growth, stressed Comrade Kempny.

The participants in today's all-state aktiv adopted a document which emphasizes the necessity of improving the effectiveness and quality of control work in all spheres of activity carried out by the system of the people's control bodies and by the control system.

POWERPLANT CONSTRUCTION DIFFICULTIES NOTED

AU2415300Y Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 20 May 78 p 1 AU

[Ludmila Kyptova article: "Energy at Crossroads"]

[Excerpts] We have built and are currently building new thermal powerplants (let us, for example, recall the names Tusimice, Pocerady, Detmarovice, Chvaletice, Melnik and so forth), and the nuclear program is progressing at full speed; at the same time, it is as if the difficulties in the sphere of energy have not abated as the time goes by--rather the contrary is true.

These are not just worries with the perennially uneven and strained performance balance sheet of our electricity system, which stem mainly from the fact that our needs have been increasing much faster than we have been able to build new facilities. Today, in looking back, it is perhaps still possible to excuse the inadequate preparedness of projects at the beginning, such as the defects in the construction of technological installations, the uncoordinated procedure in the initial stages of construction and other problems when building the Tusimice 2 [powerplant]. It had been necessary to decide quickly, to build quickly, and--moreover--it was, in a way, a prototype powerplant. But why are some of the same errors being repeated with the current projects--to be specific, at Chvaletice? It is no secret that at the projects under construction there is always something lacking; first they are fittings, then elements of auxiliary construction production, electrical engineering [elements], cables...sometimes even the decisive technological sets are delivered incomplete and with delays. The main causes of this--it is usually said--are the inadequate preparedness of projects, the lack of production facilities and unsecured deliveries by subcontractors. But should we not blame, above all, the insufficient organization and coordination of planned deliveries and the poor standard of completion by manufacturers? Why is it "necessary" to drive to the project separately with each little screw (a bit of an exaggeration); why not [deliver] a specific finished unit straightaway which can then be easily installed?

And last but not least, the life of the powerplant workers is still being complicated by the relatively high incidence of breakdowns of the production and distribution installations--this fact even became the subject of discussion at the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee. This year we should put into operation almost 1,600 mw of newly installed electrical and thermal capacities, of which 440 mw will be the responsibility of the first Czechoslovak nuclear powerplant of the Voronezh type V-1 in Jaslovske Bohunice, 600 mw of the Chvaletice powerplant, and so forth.

CHARTER 77 SPOKESMAN SABATA DISAPPEARS

LD3014411 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 May 78 p 8 LD

[Correspondent "A.M.B." report: "The Worrying Disappearance of Jaroslav Sabata"]

[Text] Mr Jaroslav Sabata, former dean of Brno University, who was secretary of the Communist Party Regional Committee in Southern Moravia in 1968, who recently agreed to replace Jiri Hajek (former foreign minister) as spokesman for Charter 77 and who was in prison from 1972 through 1976 for crimes of opinion, has disappeared.

Mr Sabata left his home in Brno on Saturday 13 May for Prague. The police, who had gotten wind of his travel plans, warned him that he would not reach his journey's end if he did not give up the trip. Mr Sabata never arrived in Prague, and his family has received no news of him since then. Anxiety is running particularly high because Mr Sabata suffers from a heart complaint. It is increased by the mishaps which recently befell some of his friends, who, after visiting another Charter 77 spokesman in Prague, Mr Hejdanek, were then stopped by the police. They were released after brief interrogations, but as they left the police building they were forced into a car by men in civilian dress; they were then taken to a deserted spot, given the third degree and abandoned there. Mr Sabata's family fears that he too has been subjected to this imitation of Argentine methods. If the police had arrested him on the train, they should normally have informed his family by now.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH NETHERLANDS--Amsterdam, May 26 CETEKA--Future development of economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and [the] Netherlands was on the agenda of the third session of the mixed Czechoslovak-Dutch commission held in the Hague from May 22 to 26. The commission was set up on the basis of an agreement on mutual economic, industrial and technological cooperation signed by the two countries in November 1975. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 2107 GMT 26 May 78 LD]

PROTOCOL WITH SPAIN--Prague, May 26 CETEKA--A protocol to the long-term Czechoslovak-Spanish agreement on trade and promotion of economic and industrial cooperation was signed here today. The delegations of the two countries confirmed their interest in further expanding trade, economic and industrial cooperation. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 2117 GMT 26 May 78 LD]

CSSR-SUDANESE AGREEMENT SIGNED--In Khartoum the CSSR's ambassador to Sudan, Zdenek Pav, and Sudanese Deputy Foreign Minister Hasim Osman have signed the implementation plan of the CSSR-Sudanese cultural agreement. The plan foresees the exchange of educational scientific and cultural workers in the 1978-79 period. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 May 78 p 7 AU]

HONECKER GREETS CHIEFS OF STATE ON OAU ANNIVERSARY

AU271432Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 May 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Organization of African Unity [OAU] and the "Day of African Unity", has sent the following message to the chiefs of state of the OAU member states:

On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the OAU I convey to you, your governments and peoples cordial greetings and congratulations.

The African states and peoples united in the OAU, supported by all progressive anti-imperialist forces in the world, have scored historical successes in the struggle for freedom, independence and social progress. Your contribution to the preservation and consolidation of international peace and the security of the peoples is growing year after year. Your word is gaining more and more in importance in the struggle for the elimination of hotbeds of war and for repelling imperialist aggression. Increasing attempts of imperialist circles to interfere in the internal affairs of independent African states, to prevent them from freely choosing their road of development and to bring neocolonialist regimes to power in the south imperiatively require the strengthening of Africa on an anti-imperialist basis.

Let me assure you once more that the GDR, faithful to the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress, will always be a loyal friend and reliable ally of the African states and peoples in the struggle for overcoming the colonial heritage and for creating a new society respecting the dignity of man. The GDR is ready to consolidate and expand the relations with all OAU member states in the spirit of sincere friendship and mutual trust to mutual advantage.

Our active solidarity belongs to all peoples that are struggling for their freedom and independence, against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism, especially the liberation movements of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa.

Permit me, Your Excellency, the expression of my highest esteem, together with the best wishes for a successful development of your country as well as for your personal well-being.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

On the same occasion, Oskar Fischer, GDR minister for foreign affairs, conveyed congratulations to OAU Secretary General William Eteki Mboumoua.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES NDPD ON 30TH ANNIVERSARY

AU231645Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 May 78 p 1 AU

[Greeting message of SED Central Committee to National Democratic Party of Germany [NDPD] on its 30th anniversary]

[Text] Dear friend Prof Dr Heinrich Homann,

Dear friend of the NDPD:

The SED Central Committee conveys to all members and functionaries of the NDPD cordial greetings and congratulations on the 30th anniversary of their party's founding.

Our gratitude and our recognition are aimed at the important achievements which you have accomplished as reliable associates of the party of the workers class in the three decades. Your party's founding was for your members a showdown with the imperialist past and a profession of loyalty to a national, democratic policy serving social progress. The profession of loyalty to the leading role of the workers class and its party, and to the friendship with the Soviet Union, have ever since been immovable principles of the NDPD's work.

The 30 years of the NDPD have been 30 years of untiring successful work for the GDR and for the building of socialism. You have helped the strata close to your party to decide for social progress. Your members have actively helped implement the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress that are aimed at the well-being of man and at the happiness of the GDR people.

At present the working people in town and countryside are preparing with great initiative for the 30th anniversary of the founding of our republic. We are pleased that the members of your party, guided by the decisions of your 11th party congress, are achieving outstanding performances in socialist competition at work, in supplying the people with more services and repairs, in the competition of the national front of the GDR and in developing the spiritual-cultural life. Thus you help fulfill the main task in its unity of economic and social policy.

Dear friends: the activity of the NDPD is a worthy contribution to the universal strengthening of our socialist worker-peasant state, a state of peace and of friendship among peoples. We wish you for the future many successes and personal well-being.

With socialist greetings,

SED Central Committee, E. Honecker, general secretary.

The GDR Council of Ministers has also sent a greetings message.

YUGOSLAV, PDRY, INDIAN MILITARY DELEGATIONS VISIT GDR

Yugoslav Air Force Commander

LD301728Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1617 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense, today received Col Gen Enver Cemalovic, commander of the Air and Air Defense Forces of the Yugoslav People's Army and Yugoslav assistant federal secretary for defense. The friendly conversation focused on questions of the further deepening of the comradeship and cooperation between the armed forces of the two socialist countries. Col Gen Enver Cemalovic arrived in the GDR this morning for a visit scheduled to last several days at the invitation of the deputy minister for national defense and chief of the Air Force and Air Defense Command of the National People's Army [name not given].

Hoffmann Receives PDRY Delegation

LD301012Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0919 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and GDR defense minister on Tuesday received the PDRY military delegation which is currently visiting the GDR. It is led by Defense Minister Lt Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir al-Bishi.

Minister Hoffmann stated that the workers of the GDR and its soldiers are following with attention and interest the PDRY policy, which serves the national interests of the Arab peoples and also their active contribution toward the struggle for peace, detente and social progress and against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. The visit by the military delegation will help to further deepen the close bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two states and their armies.

Lieutenant Colonel al-Bishi paid tribute to the GDR's support for his country and its ties of solidarity with the struggle of the people of the PDRY to secure their national independence and build a new society.

Attending the meeting were the deputy defense ministers Adm Waldemar Verner and Col Gen Werner Fleissner and Lt Gen Fritz Streletz, secretary of the GDR National Defense Council.

Dinner for PDRY Delegation

LD310350Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1950 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Tuesday evening Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and minister of defense, gave a dinner in Berlin in honor of the military delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, which is headed by Minister of Defense Lt Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir al-Bishi.

In a toast Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann praised the friendly relations between the GDR and the PDRY and their armed forces. "Together we are fighting in the front of socialist states and all anti-imperialist forces alongside the mighty Soviet Union for peace and security in the world and for the happiness of our peoples," he stressed.

Army General Hoffmann went on to say that the people and members of the GDR Armed Forces have a high regard for the positive role played by the PDRY together with other progressive states in the steadfast Arab front. "Be assured that here in the heart of Europe you have a loyal friend and comrade-in-arms in the GDR which, as a firm member of the socialist community of states rallied around the Soviet Union, will always act in the spirit of proletarian internationalism," said Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann.

Since arriving in the GDR, the delegation has felt the great cordiality and hospitality of the people, underlined the PDRY minister of defense. The visit, which will further deepen the trustful cooperation on the basis of the joint struggle, shows that the anti-imperialist solidarity is deeply rooted in the people of the GDR and its National People's Army. He also stressed that the friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other socialist states contributes to the successful economic and social development of his country.

Hoffmann Greets Indian Minister

LD261840Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1722 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Politburo and minister of national defense, in Berlin this afternoon received Jagjivan Ram, India's defense minister, on his first visit to the GDR. The two defense ministers voiced their conviction that Jagjivan Ram's visit will contribute to the deepening of the friendship and cooperation between India and the GDR as well as between their armed forces. Hoffmann informed his guest about the National People's Army's assignment to reliably and at all times protect socialism and peace in the heart of Europe at the side of the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies of the defensive Warsaw alliance. Jagjivan Ram arrived at midday for a visit to the GDR which is scheduled to last several days. He was welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport with a military ceremony.

In the evening Army General Hoffmann gave a dinner in honor of Minister Jagjivan Ram. Proposing a toast, the GDR minister of defense paid tribute to India's achievements in various fields since its independence in 1947. "India's policy, which is steadily directed toward the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, and her considerable contribution to the struggle for the consolidation of peace determine India's stance in today's world and assure her an honorable place in the international area and in contemporary history."

Jagjivan Ram said in his toast: "The exchange of representatives of the governments of our two countries is a useful means of informing one another on international questions and of strengthening the bilateral cooperation that has grown between our states." This was also the purpose of his present visit. The visitor paid high tribute to the GDR's contribution in the struggle for peace and European security.

Ram Gives Dinner for Hoffmann

LD282330Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2000 Gmt 28 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On the occasion of his visit to the GDR, Jagjivan Ram, the Indian defense minister, gave a dinner on Sunday evening in Berlin. He cordially welcomed Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Politburo and minister for national defense, as well as other leading GDR military officials. Both defense ministers agreed in their toasts that the talks during Jagjivan Ram's visit to the GDR have been extremely cordial and useful. They will help to further deepen the friendly cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries in the interests of securing peace.

Honecker Receives Indian Minister

LD292005Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1359 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin-- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, on Monday received the defense minister of the republic of India, Jagjivan Ram. Honecker paid tribute to the great contribution made by the Indian people and the Indian Government in the implementation of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, as well as in the struggle against imperialist aggression and to secure world peace. He stressed that the GDR, together with the Soviet Union, the other socialist states and all progressive forces, will continue to consistently support peace, security and the continuation of the process of detente.

Erich Honecker assessed the Indian defense minister's visit to the GDR as an expression of the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples, states and armies which is developing successfully.

CPSU DELEGATION VIEWS CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, SEES MITTAG

LD301544Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] Guenther Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, today received a CPSU delegation which had learned about experiences in the intensification of production in chemical combines and factories in the GDR. Guenther Mittag briefed the Soviet guests on basic questions of SED policy as well as on the tasks set by the Eighth SED Central Committee meeting for a further increase in national economic performance. He emphasized that the SED sees in the close cooperation with the CPSU a decisive condition for the GDR's successful progress in developing advanced socialism.

AXEN RECEIVES JOSHUA NKOMO, AFFIRMS SOLIDARITY

LD302018Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1749 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received Joshua Nkomo, president of the ZAPU and copresident of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, who is paying a working visit to the GDR. In the course of their friendly conversation, opinions were exchanged on topical questions of the joint anti-imperialist struggle and on the further development of relations. The partners in the talk noted with satisfaction that the relations of solidarity between the peoples of the GDR and Zimbabwe have developed successfully along the lines of the agreements reached last year by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Joshua Nkomo.

Hermann Axen assured the representative of the people of Zimbabwe that the people of the GDR will continue to practice firm solidarity with the just struggle of the patriotic forces of Zimbabwe for true national independence and social progress and against neocolonialist maneuvers.

STOPH ADDRESSES SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

LD261146Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] In the 1978 plan year the GDR working people have, in the evaluation of Willi Stoph, so far achieved good results. At the Eighth Central Committee meeting the member of the Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers stated that this is proof of a nigh level of readiness to get down to the job and of initiative. In his contribution to the discussion he said one of the main things to be done with regard to the 1979 plan is to unceasingly open up new sources for the growth of performance and greater efficiency. Providing supplies to the population obliges all producers to think in national economic terms and act in a responsibly aware manner. At all times the products must be guaranteed to be of high quality, to be in the required range and in all price categories. The main thing is to accelerate scientific and technological progress. Despite progress the number of achievements, which have really played a part in determining international standards, is still not sufficient. Willi Stoph vigorously rejected all attempts to slander the GDR and to disrupt the development of its economy. The socialist planned economy will be continued in a resolute manner and thus all the lies spread by capitalism exposed.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND CITES FISCHER ON MILITARY DETENTE

LD261144Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0800 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] NEUES DEUTSCHLAND today published seven discussion contributions at the Eighth SED Central Committee meeting. The basis for the exchange of experiences on GDR domestic and foreign policies was the Politburo report delivered by General Secretary Erich Honecker. His February speech to the Kreis first secretaries also formed a major topic in the discussion dealing with the further implementation of the decisions taken by the Ninth SED Congress.

Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer left no one in any doubt about the fact that the course of the policy of peace and detente is determined by the Soviet Union and the fraternal states firmly allied with it. His policy is geared to the key problems of world politics. No longer can anyone evade the issue of ending the arms race as well as measures aimed at arms limitations and disarmament. The GDR occupies a firm position in the logical as well as persistent policy of the socialist countries. The GDR also acts at the present UN special session in line with the realistic proposals put forward by the fraternal states in the field of military detente.

It is a matter--which affects the world--of war or peace, of detente or walking near the abyss of nuclear confrontation and thus of catastrophe. Oskar Fischer stated that the socialist states will not let themselves be blackmailed. They unswervingly work for the interests of the peoples.

COMMENTATOR ON NATO SUMMIT; CARTER, ECEVIT REMARKS

LD310520Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Horst Kaeubler commentary]

[Text] A 2-day NATO summit opened in Washington today. The first to address the assembled heads of state and government was U.S. President Carter. In the following you will hear some thoughts on the matter from our correspondent Horst Kaeubler who is in Washington:

What the U.S. President had to say at the opening of the NATO summit here in Washington was not merely a greeting. Instead, his speech was designed to set the strategy of the NATO bloc for the eighties. In vain one looks in this declaration for anything intended to help stabilize the process of detente which has of late been subjected to such massive attacks. The speech rather contains what the NATO military representatives with their inveterate opposition to detente wanted to hear: The USSR possesses a military superiority far in excess of security requirements; this constituted a threat to NATO; the Warsaw Treaty states were interfering in Africa; they prevented the African countries from going their own way. This repertory is nothing new. It is as old as NATO itself and is refurbished whenever it is a question of adding still further to the arsenal of weapons. Yet accident has it that this NATO summit is presided over by the Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit. He strongly contradicted the U.S. President. His country, Turkey, did not believe in the Soviet threat; he would go to Moscow next month to give Turkish-Soviet detente shape in the form of an agreement. The Turkish prime minister urged the NATO conference to adopt a position orientated toward a dialog and detente with the USSR.

Nor does Carter's statement on Africa remain uncontradicted even here in Washington. It was Zambia's President Kaunda who told the U.S. President that the socialist countries were rendering Africa a great service in warding off foreign aggression. It was not this solidarity and aid which was at the root of the conflict, but the continuing Western support for the racist regimes in Africa.

Yet realism has never been NATO's forte; the NATO military have come to Washington for this strategic planning summit, in order to adopt, as Secretary General Luns hinted at a press conference, a NATO military rearmament program for the next decade. Carter's speech endorses this line in a way that once again strong doubts are being voiced here in the U.S. capital in the seriousness of his election promises that he would work for a reduction of the nuclear weapons potential and a reduction of armaments. In his speech the U.S. President called for the modernization of the NATO forces, for the strengthening of their weapons and troops potential and an engagement by NATO in Africa.

Everything that has been said at the opening of this Washington summit is in blatant contrast to the efforts now being made at the UN in New York for a program of action to buttress political detente by military detente. Gary Hart, a well known politician of the Democratic Party has criticized the administration for not doing enough in view of the mounting attacks against a new SALT agreement to educate Americans in the spirit of a more realistic view for the continuation of detente. The speech of the U.S. President at the NATO Council meeting, many observers here in Washington have noted, strikes an ominous tone because it inevitably favors the climate which the inveterate opponents of detente wish to create to bring about a change of policy accompanied by a fresh round in the arms race.

MTI REPORTS OPENING SPEECHES AT HUNGARIAN-SOVIET TALKS

LD302012Y Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 30 [MTI]--As already reported briefly, the 21st session of the Hungarian-Soviet inter-governmental committee for economic and technical-scientific cooperation started Tuesday in Budapest with a plenary assembly. The two delegations to the talks are headed by Jozsef Marjai, and Konstantin Katuschev, deputy prime ministers and cochairmen of the cooperation committee.

In his greeting address Jozsef Marjai pointed out that the implementation of the joint tasks stipulated by the two countries' agreements, which were also especially pinpointed at the last year's meeting of Janos Kadar and Leonid Brezhnev, is running successfully. The Hungarian side starts out from the understanding that the strengthening and further development of cooperation with the Soviet Union is of primary importance for the country. The high importance of strengthening bilateral ties, and economic cooperation within these, is excessively emphasized by the resolutions of the HSWP Central Committee, as well.

The talks for which excellent opportunity is provided by the present meeting are also decisive factors of broadening these relations. The agenda includes such items of huge importance as long-term cooperation, possiblities of widening the scope of specialization, review of the goods exchange, and exploration of conditions to maintaining dynamic development.

In his reply Konstantin Katushev also stressed the significance of cooperation based on the principle of internationalism, as these close contacts serve the benefit of the two peoples. Speaking of the issues on the agenda, he explained that increasing requirements demand comprehensive and thorough work from the cooperation committee itself as well. He said that the committee is an important forum of the two countries' economic cooperation, suitable to find solution even for the gravest of problems. For this reason it can be expected quite righteously that the present talks will further greatly the two countries' joint work.

After the two addresses the participants started to discuss the agenda items. They put up for debate a number of cooperation issues, including the progress of the Albertirsa-Vinnitsa high voltage powerline, possibilities of further broadening goods traffic, practical application of the joint technical-scientific achievements. Proposals will be heard on the elaboration of a long-range program of the development of production specialization and cooperation, and some new inter-governmental or inter-ministry cooperation agreements will also be prepared.

BUDAPEST REPORTS ON HUNGARIAN-POLISH ECONOMIC TALKS

LD310322Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] Hungarian-Polish negotiations were held in Warsaw about economic cooperation between the two countries. They approved the (?main) joint tasks of the next plan period. The Hungarian delegation was led by Deputy Premier Istvan Huszar, who was yesterday received by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz. They held negotiations about widening (?cooperation and specialization) in industry and harmonizing investment in certain sectors.

Istvan Huszar and the Hungarian delegation have returned home from Poland.

MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION TO ARRIVE IN HUNGARY 31 MAY

LD301910Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] A party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique is to arrive in Hungary tomorrow. The delegation is led by Samora Machel, president of Frelimo and of Mozambique. The Mozambique delegation was invited by the party Central Committee and Presidential Council.

HUNGARIAN, JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN NEW YORK

LD301048Y Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 29, MTI--Frigyes Puja, Hungarian foreign minister, had talks in New York on Monday with Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda Sunao on relations between the two countries, reports MTI's New York correspondent.

NEPSZABADSAG ON SOCIALIST-ORIENTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES

AU262010Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 May 78 p 3 AU

[Istvan L. Szabo article: "The New Role of Africa"]

[Excerpt] A Two-Faced Policy

Today, two interrelated trends manifest themselves in the Western capitals--primarily in Washington and London--and always the one regarded as the more expedient at the given moment is put to the fore. From time to time, their leading diplomats are sent on a tour of the continent and, if need be, they talk with the heads of progressive national liberation movements as well, since they realize what a serious force backs, for instance, the National Front of Rhodesia. They know that these forces cannot be ignored by "consolidating" critical points. For instance, in the case of Namibia, five Western powers are negotiating with representatives of the South West African People's Organization, SWAPO, on the country's fate. If necessary, they renounce the Pretoria regime, which they support by roundabout means, or Ian Smith's internal plan of settlement for Rhodesia, only to win the confidence of African leaders and induce them to engage in bargaining. They assume a liberal countenance and promise anything in their search for black partners for a compromise, through whom they hope to retain the countries concerned in the capitalist sphere of interests. However--we witnessed it in Angola and the southern part of Zaire lately--they are ready at any time to bring the other, the "hard" line, to the fore: they send weapons, paratroopers, if necessary, they come out into the open and commit murder in defense of their endangered positions.

Who Is "Responsible?"

Constant accusations against the Soviet Union, Cuba and the rest of the socialist countries is an integral part of this two-faced and very cunning policy. From Washington to Paris, they write and declare that the Soviet Union is allegedly forging ahead in Africa, that --allegedly--it is obtaining positions in an area where only the capitalist powers have business being. What a peculiar logic. They protest against the socialist countries' assistance--selfless assistance--for the people struggling for their liberty. They would like to be entitled to assist only the reactionary forces oppressing the peoples and serving the interests of foreign capital.

Particularly great damage is caused by the fact that, attacking the Soviet Union's relations with certain progressive African countries, the West resorts to blackmail: it links the issue with general problems of arms limitation and disarmament and tries to use the entire matter in essence for preparing a new round of the arms race.

It is relevant and cannot be overlooked, that the Chinese leaders join, not only in words but in deeds as well, in the campaign of the West: they ship weapons and send instructors to the pro-Western reactionary regimes. This was also the case in Angola, where China was on the same side with two base countries of the imperialists--the racist South African regime and Mobuto's Zaire. When the Soviet Union and Cuba rushed to the assistance of the attacked progressive Ethiopian regime, China joined the chorus of Western propaganda in condemning this matter-of-fact internationalist attitude.

It is obvious--since it arises from the nature of the matter--that neither the Soviet Union, nor other socialist countries need "positions in Africa," that assistance is nothing but assistance in the face of the imperialists, who, to salvage the power of their puppets and for mineral assets and profit, foment wars, hire secessionists, deliver weapons and, as if this is not enough, send in their soldiers as well. The socialist countries have never sought mining concessions abroad and never possessed such concessions, but the British, the Americans, the Belgians and the French have; they are being deprived by the progressive national movements of the spoils which they used to enjoy without hindrance. What they call "status quo" is not upset by the socialist countries. It is not they who are "forging ahead" but the African peoples, whose majority has reached the point of regaining from the exploiters what has since time immemorial been the due of those who live there.

Natural Allies

That is why Africa is in upheaval from its southeasterly "horn" to the southwest of Namibia. What is happening on this continent is part of the international class struggle. It is the struggle of the exploited against the exploiters and for freedom and complete independence, and the aspiration to create prerequisites for social progress is emerging with increasing clarity in this struggle. It is becoming increasingly clear to the most far-sighted Africans that capitalism is unable to resolve their countries' immense problems, the terrible burdens of economic and cultural backwardness inherited from colonialism and the thousands of worries of widespread diseases and blind group differences, not even if they are fun by black capitalists, "moderates," plainly compromising domestic politicans. Today, a large part of Africa is searching for its own path and, in this, it opposes the capitalist beneficiaries of its position. It is searching for friends and supporters and is realizing more and more that the socialist countries are natural allies of the national liberation movement, and this cannot be changed either by propaganda or by a policy intended to blackmail the Soviet Union and the socialist community because this is historical reality itself. By the same token, the solidarity of the socialist countries with the peoples struggling for their liberty is the favorite progeny [edes gyermek] of history. By no means in the least, this is what the day of Africa brings to mind.

BRIEFS

PCF AKTIVIST DELEGATION'S VISIT--At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a PCF party worker delegation led by Jean Chaulet, secretary of the Gard district party committee, visited our country 16-20 May. The French guests studied experience of the MSZMP's mass political work. Gyula Horn and Yula Mona, deputy heads of Central Committee departments, had talks with the delegation. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 May 78 p 4 AU]

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES HUNGARIAN DEPUTY PREMIER HUSZAR

LD292331Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz has received Deputy Premier Istvan Huszar, chairman of the Hungarian National Planning Office, who is visiting our country. During the meeting the two sides discussed the more important problems of the future development of economic cooperation between the two countries, and in particular the problems of specialization and collaboration [words indistinct]. The meeting was attended by Deputy Premier Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers.

BABIUCH, LUKASZEWICZ AT CONCERT MARKING BULGARIAN TREATY

LD292318Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] On the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Polish-Bulgarian treaty of friendship and mutual assistance, a ceremonial concert was held at the Teatr Polski in Warsaw. The concert was attended by Edward Babiuch, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Alojzy Karkoszka, Zdzislaw Kurowski, representatives of the central authorities of the SD, the ZSL and the representatives of the All-Polish Committee of the Front of National Unity. Also present was the delegation of the Bulgarian-Polish Friendship Society with its chairman, Georgi Stoilov. Longin Cegielski, deputy premier, and Ivan Nedev, the Bulgarian ambassador in Poland, delivered speeches during the ceremony.

MOCZAR HEADS SUPREME CONTROL CHAMBER DELEGATION TO USSR

AU262130Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 May 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Moscow PAP--At the invitation of Aleksandr Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee, a delegation of the Supreme Control Chamber under M. Moczar visited the USSR. The delegation included J. Szukala, deputy chief of the PZPR Central Committee Bureau for Sejm Affairs. The delegation familiarized itself with the activity of the USSR People's Control Committee, as well as of the Uzbek SSR, Tashkentskaya, Bukharskaya and Samarkandskaya Oblast People's Control Committees. The delegation was received by Sharaf Rashidov, Uzbek CP Central Committee first secretary.

WARSAW TELEVISION REPORTS PZPR POLITBURO MEETING

LD301932Y Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] The Politburo of the party Central Committee has acquainted itself with the course of the friendly, working meeting held between Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, and Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers on the one hand and President Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Czechoslovak Government, on the other. In giving its full approbation to the results of the meeting and agreements reached, the Politburo stressed that these will help to develop close cooperation between the two parties and states and the traditional friendship between the peoples of our countries. This is of great importance for the consolidation of collaboration between the two parties, for the strengthening of the unity of the international workers and communist movement in the implementation of the agreed policy of the socialist community of states, which strives to consolidate peace and detente and achieve progress in world disarmament.

The Politburo has instructed party bodies and state organs to adopt appropriate measures to put into practice the adopted agreements. At its session today, the Politburo accepted the ideological-didactic and political-organizational provisions of plans connected with the 30th anniversary of the unification of the Polish workers movement, and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Communist Party of Poland. It was stated that the unification of the Polish workers movement was a historic act of momentous importance for the acceleration of socialist transformations in our country. The PZPR, which was formed by the unification of the Polish Workers Party and the Polish Socialist Party, by continuing to build on the experiences of its predecessors, now leads the Polish people in the construction of socialist society.

The Politburo instructed that ideological-didactic and political-organizational activity should be embarked upon in connection with the two anniversaries, and stressed that the main aim of this activity should be the popularization of the conviction about the historic role of the workers movement in outlining and implementing a program--in the interest of our people--for the consolidation of the security, power and prosperity of Poland.

Next, the Politburo heard a report on the state of the tractor industry. Taking into account the needs of our agriculture and the food sector, the Politburo ordered measures which would insure, in accordance with plans, the implementation of building and installation work and cooperative deliveries for Ursus; these measures are aimed at the on-schedule commissioning of the production of further types of tractors.

DIRECTOR SAYS DETENTE, ARMS RACE NOT INCOMPATIBLE

Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 20-21 May 78 pp 1, 2 WA

[Reply by Remigiusz Bierzanek, director of the Department of Law and International Organizations, Polish Institute for International Affairs, to SLOWO POWSZECHNE questionnaire]

[Text] Question: In your opinion, what consequences would the beginning of the process of disarmament have in the area of politics and public morality?

Answer: My starting point in giving a reply to the first question should be, in my opinion, a moral and political evaluation of the current state of affairs. In the Charter of the United Nations the states bound themselves to refrain, in their international relations, from the threat of the use of force or from its use against the territorial integrity or independence of another state. This obligations has been confirmed many times on various occasions. But simultaneously the arms race continues and the nations of the world devote to this purpose sums which are by no means trivial because, as it turns out from the reports of the UN Secretary General and other credible sources, they are about nine percent of national income. The expenditure of these astronomical sums is accompanied by declarations that the intentions of the governments is not to use expensive and cruel instruments for inflicting death, but merely to deter an opponent. And so the contemporary world spends almost a tenth of its income for mutual deterrence, while simultaneously so many needs in the areas of economic and social development--not only in the Third World--remain unfulfilled.

If it at least could be stated with complete conviction that at so high a price we have an assurance of lasting peace, [words illegible]. Reservations are cogently expressed against the policy of deterrence: Can terrorization with that which one has no intention of using prove effective in the long run? Could not the amassing of weapons of a high degree of technical complexity cause a war even without a decision by statesmen or as a result of technical failure or "psychological imperfection"?

In this state of affairs a reduction of armaments and a radical limitation of expenditures for armaments become categorical moral and political imperatives in our epoch. Only by actions in accordance with this imperative can we render credible the legal obligations and political declarations aimed at assuring peace and international security.

The question speaks about the consequences of "the beginning of the process of disarmament." In this connection a doubt could arise whether anything has really been done in this area and whether the verb "to disarm"--as has been jokingly said in the course of disarmament negotiations--is irregular, with only a future tense and no past and present. For the sake of precision it should be stated that certain, although comparatively very limited, results have been achieved in this area. Prohibition of the production and utilization of bacteriological weapons is an example. The result of many years of disarmament talks comes down primarily to the stopping of armaments in certain areas (e.g., in the area of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons). Without any very great error we can, therefore, accept that we find ourselves at the beginning of the process of disarmament.

Question: How do you assess the interdependence between general disarmament and international security?

Answer: It would not be proper to describe the relationship between the concepts of "disarmament" and "international security" as a simple causal relationship. It is sufficient to note that, despite an arms race which has lasted for many years, we have had a fairly long period of peace in Europe.

Numerous conflicts in other parts of the world, although causing millions of human casualties, have not been transformed into a world war. We should not forget, on the other hand, that in specific conditions of political and social tensions, people have many times murdered one another with sticks and stones without using modern weapons. Nevertheless, there is not the slightest doubt that the process of disarmament would in great measure assist the processes of detente and international cooperation by creating an atmosphere of trust, thereby strengthening the feeling of security among nations. The foreign policy of our state, therefore, rightfully assigns great weight to disarmament negotiations, coming forth with numerous disarmament proposals. But the views, sometimes expressed, that detente and international security will not be credible or possible during the period of an arms race go too far, in my opinion. While fully acknowledging the significance of disarmament for the development of the processes of detente and for assuring international security, we must still take into consideration a significantly less beneficial alternative, namely, the development over a series of years of the processes of detente and international cooperation, despite little progress in the area of arms reduction.

Question: In your opinion, what is the role of the UN in the area of disarmament and of the international system of disarmament negotiations?

Answer: In the years immediately after World War II, disarmament negotiations were carried on in the forum of organs created within the competence of the UN. In later years it was recognized as more useful to conduct negotiations in the framework of structures remaining outside the UN--or only loosely linked to the UN. I do not consider that we should demand some basic transformation of the organizational system of disarmament negotiations. It would be required, however, that the UN involve itself to the maximum degree in the process intended to create the proper international political atmosphere for these negotiations. We should express the hope that the special session of the UN General Assembly which is to begin shortly will give a new impulse to efforts for the sake of disarmament and will especially activate world opinion, thus contributing to paralyzing the activity of political and socio-economic factors which have an interest in the continuation of the arms race.

NKOMO PRAISES POLISH COOPERATION IN INTERVIEW

LD310854Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Interview with Joshua Nkomo, chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union and co-chairman of the Patriotic Front, conducted by unidentified radio correspondent; date and place not specified--recorded, with Nkomo's answers in English followed by Polish translation]

[Text] Question: Mr Chairman, what was the purpose of your visit to our country and of your talks?

Answer: This is my first visit to Poland. I could not come earlier because Smith's government imprisoned me for 11 years. [passage indistinct] Our activists, who are concerned with foreign relations, long ago told me about the help which we get from Poland and about the links of cooperations. It was only a question of time when it would be possible for me to meet your people. We know how much Poland has done for the national-liberation movements, not only in our country but also for the movements operations in Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and other countries. This is why I wanted to come to Poland and why I consider my visit to be very important, particularly in view of the fact that important events have been taking place in Zimbabwe and all of southern Africa. I wanted to put these matters before the Polish leaders, to acquaint them with (?our attitude) toward the proposals presented to us by Great Britain and the United States--proposals which deal with the solution of the problem of Zimbabwe. I also wanted to tell them about the present state of our struggle and our expectations regarding its conclusion and results.

[Question] Could you please tell us about the present state of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front's operations within the context of the recent agreement on the so-called internal settlement of the Rhodesian problem and of the recent Anglo-American proposals?

Answer: From the viewpoint of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, the agreement on an internal settlement signed in Salisbury is of no significance. It is an agreement between Smith and three other people--Muzorewa, Sithole and Chirau--who have decided to sell themselves and to act against the interests of the majority of the inhabitants of Zimbabwe. In pursuance of their own aims, they have decided to help Smith who, thanks to this help, can continue to murder and arrest patriots, torture prisoners and to forcibly resettle people in the so-called protected villages, which (?I would call) concentration camps. Smith and his troops are simply bent on genocide, on exterminating the people of Zimbabwe, and in this they are being helped by these three black politicians. [passage indistinct] Our conversation with the British and Americans on the subject of their proposals have led to quarrels, because neither the British nor the Americans want to end minority rule in Zimbabwe nor do they want to give power to the black majority; all they want is to destroy the patriotic front with its chairman Nkomo, and we obviously cannot agree to this. And so the war goes on. It is going and must go on until either we win on the battlefield or those others who want to sell out their people come to their senses. If we succeed in convincing them that we are right, then it is possible that there will be talks which in a matter of a few days could truly lead to positive results and insure the transfer of power from the hands of Smith to the hands of the majority.

I want to add that the transfer of power to the majority does not mean that the white minority will be eliminated. For a long time in our country there has been a group of white people who chose Zimbabwe for their fatherland and we do not want to (?lose them). From our viewpoint, the whites are part of the majority which will take power in our country. We are not (?racists); we are not struggling against the whites; we are simply struggling against the (?Smith's) rule.

Question: Mr Chairman, what do you think about the help given by the African and socialist states to the patriotic front of Zimbabwe?

Answer: Assistance is an important factor in our cooperation with the socialist countries, which the progressive African countries and with some nongovernmental organizations (?in Africa, Asia and) Latin America. It is an important fact that it is not simply assistance for the people of Zimbabwe but it is clearly evident that this is a cooperation among people who are striving for the same aim--to combat fascism, racism and colonialism. These threaten all of humanity equally. It is not only the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, South Africa or Namibia; it is a common struggle of all progressive forces of the whole world against the enemies of the entire human race. In 1939-45 we fought together against fascism and racism in Europe, we are now fighting together against the same enemy in southern Africa. This is why I prefer not to talk about assistance but about cooperation, about our common enemies of all mankind.

TRYBUNA LUDU ASSESSES BRZEZINSKI'S PEKING VISIT

AU262025Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 May 78 p 2 AU

[Zygmunt Slomkowski commentary: "An American Visit to Peking: Dangerous Plans"]

[Text] THE VISIT TO PEKING BY ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI, THE U.S. PRESIDENT'S NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISER, WHICH WAS COMPLETED ON TUESDAY, MET WITH INTEREST NOT ONLY IN THE UNITED STATES. IT IS CHARACTERISTIC, HOWEVER, THAT THIS INTEREST WAS ACCOMPANIED BY CONCERN ABOUT THE POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF THE SINO-AMERICAN TALKS IN THE PRC CAPITAL.

Since President R. Nixon's visit to China in February 1972 U.S.-Chinese relations, even if deprived of a formal frame, have been continuously developing. In Washington and Peking, both states have set up their missions which only lack being called embassies. The political dialog has already acquired the features of a permanent institution. Trade exchanges are developing. Personal exchanges, including politicians, scientists, athletes and so forth, are intensifying.

What hinders the establishment of formal diplomatic relations is the fact that the United States recognizes the Taiwan Kuomintang regime and the military-political treaty concluded between Washington and Taipei in 1950. NEVERTHELESS, THE TAIWAN QUESTION HAS GIVEN WAY IN PEKING TO ANOTHER PRIORITY ISSUE--THAT OF MAKING USE OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POLICY IN PEKING'S ANTI-SOVIET ACTIVITIES. IN OTHER WORDS, PEKING HAS ACTUALLY MOVED THE LIBERATION OF TAIWAN INTO THE BACKGROUND IN ORDER TO PROVIDE CONDITIONS FOR BUILDING A SINO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE BASED ON HOSTILITY FOR THE USSR AND FOR THE POLICY pursued by the socialist countries.

Peking used these conditions for guidances as early as during R. Nixon's visit to the PRC in 1972. However, if the game was then somewhat disguised, now it is quite open. In an interview given to AFP last fall vice premier Teng Hsiao-ping virtually stated that the PRC was striving for setting up an anti-Soviet front which would include the United States.

In the United States this offer was not unequivocably accepted. True enough, U.S. policy did not long shun using the "Chinese card" but restricted this practice to the limits defined by the higher interests of detente and primarily of continuing and expanding the U.S.-Soviet dialog which was of crucial importance both for the two powers and for world peace. This was the stand officially taken by Secretary of State C. Vance during his Peking talks in the summer of 1977.

AT THE SAME TIME THERE HAVE BEEN PLANS IN THE U.S. ADMINISTRATION FOR A BROAD ALLIANCE WITH PEKING. Two factors are important in this respect:

One--The point is to coordinate activity wherever the interests of the United States and of the PRC coincide. The scope of these coincidences is expanding. THIS APPLIES PRIMARILY TO THE ENDEAVORS TO RESTRICT THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PEACEFUL POLICY PURSUED BY THE USSR AND OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY AND TO HAMPER PROGRESSIVE PROCESSES IN THE THIRD WORLD, PRIMARILY IN AFRICA.

Two--Some U.S. politicians are cherishing illusions that by means of an rapprochement with Peking they can extort unilateral concessions in political and military questions from the Soviet Union. The "CHINESE CARD" IN THIS INTERPRETATION SHOULD BE AN INSTRUMENT OF BLACK-MAIL, LIKE THE PLAN FOR THE PRODUCTION OF NEUTRON WEAPONS.

One has the impression that these were the exact calculations presented by Z. Brzezinski during his Peking meetings. It follows from the official statements by Huang Hua, PRC foreign affairs minister, and by the American visitor that, even if they did not succeed in great advances in the issue of direct bilateral relations, they found, as Huang Hua said, that "they had identical or similar views on a number of problems concerning the international situation." FROM OTHER STATEMENTS BY BOTH POLITICIANS ONE CAN CONCLUDE THAT THESE IDENTICAL VIEWS CAN BE REDUCED TO ONE--TO OPPOSE THE SOVIET UNION AND TO THE ATTEMPTS TO BAFFLE PROGRESSIVE CHANGES RESTRICTING IMPERIALIST DOMINATION ALL OVER THE WORLD. Z. Brzezinski added that "as a result, our separate undertakings can mutually support each other in many areas of mutual interest." This sounds like an offer of direct political coordination between the two states.

What Z. Brzezinski had in mind here probably were experiences stemming from the struggle against people's Angola where both the PRC and the United States (the latter, among other things, by means of the U.S. intelligence service, the CIA) were and are supporting the same split organizations serving the neo-colonialist interests, or stemming from the attitude taken by both governments to the Chilean junta which was rapidly accepted both in Washington and Peking.

Expanding bilateral political dialogs and promoting interstate relations are unavoidable and necessary processes in the contemporary world. THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ARE SPOKESMEN OFF THESE ACTIVITIES. GUIDED BY THE PRINCIPLES OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE, THEY DEVELOP RELATIONS WITH MANY STATES IRRESPECTIVE OF THEIR SOCIAL STSYTEMS.

One hardly can resist the impression that the PLATFORM OF U.S.-CHINESE RAPPROCHEMENT, REPRESENTED BY HUANG HUA AND Z. BRZEZINSKI, IS CONTRADICTORY TO THESE PRINCIPLES. It is based on anti-Soviet premises and essnetially stems from the spirit of the times which the world would like to consider as irretrievable. THE PARTNERS IN THE PEKING TALKS COUNTERPOSED TO THE NEED TO SEEK UNDERSTANDING AND THE SETTLEMENT OF CONTROVERSIAL INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS THE CONCEPT OF AN ALLIANCE AIMED IN THE LAST RESORT AGAINST THE CHIEF REQUIREMENTS OF THE PRESENT DAY, THAT IS AGAINST DETENTE AND PEACE.

MORE ON CROWN PRINCE HASAN'S VISIT TO POLAND

Meets With Jablonski

JN2520333Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 25 May 78 JN

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan met with the chairman of the Polish State Council in Warsaw today, and conveyed to him greetings from His Majesty King Husayn. The crown prince also conveyed His Majesty's best wishes for progress and prosperity to the Polish people. The meeting was attended by several senior Polish officials.

His Highness Crown Prince Hasan earlier met with the Arab ambassadors accredited to Poland. During the meeting, a general review of Arab relations was made.

The deputy chairman of the state council held a banquet in honor of His Highness Crown Prince Hasan and Her Highness Princess Tharwat. Speeches were exchanged which stressed the two countries' desire to strengthen the ties of friendship between them, particularly in the economic sphere.

His Highness Crown Prince Hasan and Her Highness Princess Tharwat visited the town of (?Gdansk) where they toured its port and the shipyard for huge oil tankers. They also visited a plant for heavy machinery in (?Gdandsk).

Sees Jaroszewicz, Departs

LD262226Y Warsaw PAP in English 2105 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 26 May, PAP--Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz received heir to the throne of the Kingdom of Jordan Prince Hasan.

The sides discussed questions connected with further development of Polish-Jordanian relations with emphasis on economic problematique.

Today the official visit paid to Poland by the Jordanian crown prince and his wife came to an end. The guests were seen off to Warsaw Okecie Airport by Vice-President of the Polish Council of State Edward Babiuch. A joint communique issued at the end of Prince Hasan's visit to Poland says that during the talks in Warsaw the Jordanian crown prince conveyed King Husayn's greetings and best wishes to Polish leaders and his greetings of success and progress for the Polish people.

Views were exchanged on questions concerning Polish-Jordanian relations as well as on international issues. It was stated that conditions and possibilities existed for expanding Polish-Jordanian cooperation in economy, trade, culture and science as well as collaboration on (?their markets).

It was decided that a Polish-Jordanian joint commission will meet every year, alternately in Warsaw and Amman, to review and develop cooperation between Poland and Jordan. Direct contacts will also be established by the planning bodies of both countries.

Both sides confirmed their support for the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different socio-political systems and expressed the interest of their countries in the consolidation of peace, international security and detente. They gave expression to their support and hopes for success of the ongoing UN special disarmament session.

The sides voiced deep concern over the Middle East situation which continues to be complicated in result of Israel's expansionist policy towards Arab countries. The situation has sharpened after the recent Israeli aggression against Jordan and south Lebanon.

Poland and Jordan confirmed their stance that a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict required a full pullout of the Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories, the recognition of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian People, the right to self-determination and establishment of a sovereign state included. The solving of the Middle East conflict should guarantee an independent existence and security to all states of that region.

Prince Hasan conveyed an invitation to President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski and invited Deputy-President Edward Babiuch to pay a visit to Jordan.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU'S FOREIGN TOUR

Departs From Laos

AU281430Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 28 May 78 AU

[Text] After the PRC, the DPRK, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and the Democratic Republic of Laos, today Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu will continue his political tour, arriving in Democratic Kampuchea. This morning Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu ended their official friendship visit to the Laos People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] at the head of a party-state delegation, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Laos People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and of that country's government. Before their departure, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were greeted at their residence in Vientiane by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, President Souphanouvong, and other members of Laos' party-state leadership. After the meeting, the guests and hosts left together for the airport.

Along the route traveled by the official motorcade, as well as at the airport, thousands of people warmly greeted the distinguished representatives of the Romanian people, and applauded at length. Comrades Kaysone Phomvihan and Souphanouvong wished Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and Comrades Cornel Burtica, Dumitru Popescu, Stefan Andrei, Vasile Musat and Vasile Pungan a good trip. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the Laotian party-state leaders shook hands and embraced warmly, amid the applause and ovations of the many Vientiane people present at the airport. At 0905 Laos time, the presidential aircraft took off for Phnom Penh, the capital of Democratic Kampuchea.

From aboard the plane Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu sent a cable to Comrades Kaysone Phomvihan and Souphanouvong, expressing thanks for the comradely cordiality and hospitality with which he met on the soil of friendly Laos. The cable also expresses the conviction that the meetings and talks held on this occasion will contribute to strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the two parties and countries, the developing bilateral cooperation, in the international arena, too, for the benefit of both peoples and of the cause of socialism, progress and peace in the world.

Cables Thai King

AU281909Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1823 GMT 28 May 78 AU

[Text] Vientiane, (AGERPRES), 28/5/1978--Flying over the territory of Thailand, President Nicolae Ceausescu sent a telegram of cordial greetings to King Phumiphon Adunyadet.

Arrives in Phnom Penh

AU281911Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 28 May 78 AU

[Text] Phnom Penh, (AGERPRES), 28/5/1978--At head of a party and state delegation, President Nicolae Ceausescu arrived, together with Elena Ceausescu, in Democratic Kampuchea, on May 28, for an official visit of friendship at the invitation of the C.C. of the Communisty Party of Kampuchea and of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

On this visit, Romania's president is accompanied by Cornel Burtica, Dumitru Popescu, Stefan Andrei, Vasile Musat and Vasile Pungan.

On alighting from the plane which landed in Phnom Penh at 1050 hours, Nicolae Ceausescu was warmly welcomed by Pol Pot and Khieu Samphan; Nuon Chea, chairman of the Peoples Assembly; Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; Vorn Vet, deputy prime minister and minister of national economy, and by other officials. Present at the arrival ceremony were heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Phnom Penh.

This is the first visit of Romania's president to Democratic Kampuchea. After the proclamation of Democratic Kampuchea, the bilateral relations have witnessed an ascending course.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit was expected in Kampuchea with keen interest. The "Voice of Democratic Kampuchea" radio station devoted many broadcasts to this event pointing out that it will mark an historic progress in the development of the relations between the two countries, and the REVOLUTION newspaper--a special issue frontpaging wishes of welcome in Khmer and Romanian. Many inhabitants of the Kampuchea capital city welcomed warmly the Romanian guests.

Official Talks Begin

AU291244Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 29 May 78 AU

[Text] Phnom Penh, (AGERPRES), 29/5/78--Official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the R.C.P., president of Romania, and Pol Pot, secretary of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, started in Phnom Penh on May 28.

The talks were attended by the members of the Romanian delegation and also by Khieu Samphan, president of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, Ieng Sary, member of the Standing Committee of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Vorn Vet, member of the Standing Committee of the C.C. of the C.P.K., deputy prime minister and minister of national economy, Ieng Thirith, minister of social affairs, Cheng An, chairman of the Committee for Industry, Mey Prang, chairman of the Committee for Foreign Trade, and other officials.

Information was exchanged on the activity of the two peoples and parties, on the work of building socialism in both countries. The talks highlighted the mutual satisfaction for the relations of friendship established between the two parties and states, in the spirit of mutual respect, equality, non-interference in internal affairs, of militant solidarity in the struggle against imperialism. The wish was expressed that, on this basis, friendship and solidarity be intensified, economic, technical, scientific, cultural exchanges and cooperation develop, just as the exchange of experience, the many-sided cooperation, the collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, in the interest of advancing on the road of socialism, of welfare, to the benefit of the general cause of socialism and nations' independence, of peace and free and equal collaboration among all peoples. The talks passed in an atmosphere of comradely friendship, cordiality and mutual understanding.

Ceausescu Visits Siem Reap

AU300822Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 29 May 78 AU

[Text] Phnom Penh, (AGERPRES), 29/5/1978--In the second day of the official friendship visit to the Democratic Kampuchea, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, together with other Romanian officials were guests of the party committee of the northern zone of the Communist Party of the Democratic Kampuchea.

The distinguished Romanian guests were heartily welcomed at the Siem Reap Airport by members of the local leading bodies of the party, by other officials, by many inhabitants.

From the airport, the messengers of the Romanian people went by cars to the old Angkor Thom capital city, in the north-west of Kampuchea, hosting remarkable vestiges of the Khmer art of the IX-XIII centuries.

After visiting some of the most important monuments, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu voiced their admiration for these valuable and original works of art. The hosts mentioned that the popular forces preserved these monuments from being destroyed, although the war was fought in this area too, and the consequences of napalm are still visible.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were then invited to attend a luncheon offered in their honour by the secretary of the committee of the northern zone of the Communist Party of the Democratic Kampuchea, Kang Chap. Attending were Romanian and Kampuchean officials.

In the toast he raised during the luncheon, Kang Chap expressed the feelings of friendship with which the local population welcomed the distinguished Romanian guests.

The speaker expressed the conviction that the Romanian party and state delegation's visit will be a success to the great satisfaction of the Kampuchean people. The results of the visit will strengthen still more the relations of traditional friendship between the two parties, peoples and countries--Kampuchea and Romania.

In his toast, President Nicolae Ceausescu wished the local population just as the entire Kampuchean people, ever bigger success in the socialist construction in Kampuchea. The president of Romania emphasized that the Romanian party and state delegation's visit to Kampuchea will be of historic importance by the bilateral documents and understandings the two sides signed.

There is no doubt, the Romanian president went on to say, that ever closer relations will develop between our countries and parties, relations grounded on the collaboration since the period of the national liberation fight. Our relations and collaboration will be based, of course, on the principles of scientific socialism, on the principles of independence and sovereignty, of equal rights of the two states and parties, on the fight for their implementation in the relations among all states.

The same day, the distinguished Romanian guests returned to Phnom-Penh.

Pol Pot Hosts Dinner

AU2913O0Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0916 GMT 29 May 78 AU

[Text] Phnom Penh, (AGERPRES), 29/5/78--Pol Pot, secretary of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, gave an official banquet on Sunday evening in honour of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Elena Ceausescu.

The guests included the members of the Romanian delegation as well as Khieu Samphan, Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary, Vorn Vet, other officials and heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Phnom Penh.

During the banquet, President Nicolae Ceasusescu and Pol Pot proposed toasts.

Ceausescu Raises Toast

AU291330Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0946 GMT 29 May 78 AU

[Text] Phnom Penh, (AGERPRES), 29.5.1978--Thanking for the warm reception and friendly feelings, Nicolae Ceausescu said in his toast: We hailed with joy the historic victory of the Kampuchean people three years ago under the leadership of the communist party and its transition to building a new, free and dignified life. Your success, just as the experience of the whole world history, attests the incontestable truth that when a people is determined to fight, nobody and nothing can hamper it to win national liberty and independence.

We know well, from our own experience, what efforts must be made by a people after having shaken off the yoke of foreign domination, for its homeland's independent development on the road of progress. Therefore, congratulating you once more, wholeheartedly for your brilliant victory, I wish the friendly Kampuchean people full success in carrying out the objectives of the new historical stage the country is traversing, in the reconstruction work for economic and social progress, for building socialism, in the grand work of building the new system, for raising the people's welfare. Our parties and states are interested in cooperating closely, in exchanging experience and collaborating on all planes. We are convinced that our visit to Kampuchea will lay lasting bases for this collaboration, will open broad prospects to the Romanian-Kampuchean relations.

After having referred to Romania's achievements, President Ceausescu said among others: The establishment of world peace and security is conditioned by the firm foundation of international relations on the principles of full equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-immixture in internal affairs and mutual advantage, renunciation of threat or use of force, respect for the right of each people to choose freely its way of social and political evolution. In its relations with the other states, Socialist Romania promotes unabatedly these principles which assert themselves ever more powerfully in the world political life.

We pay--as natural--special attention to strengthening friendship, collaboration and solidarity with all socialist states. We also develop solidarity with the developing countries, with the non-aligned countries that [word indistinct] against the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policy, for full equality among all nations. We expand relations with the developed capitalist countries, with all states, grounded on the principles of peaceful co-existence.

We are worred over the conflicts and states of tension of late in various parts of the world, which have committed some peoples to armed conflicts, endangering general security--Nicolae Ceausescu stated. Of course, the long imperialist, colonialist domination--the Romanian head of state went on--has brought about many anomalies, left unsolved a series of disputed issues among states. The cause of peace and progress requires nevertheless that all suchlike problems be solved not by strength, but by the sides' direct negotiations, in the spirit of mutual understanding. The peoples' vital interest is to cooperate in an ever closer unity for removing the aftermaths of the imperialist domination, for consolidating national independence and sovereignty, for building a new, free and prosperous life.

For the successful building of the new, socialist society, it is necessary to secure the consolidation of national sovereignty and independence, the free assertion of the people's creative force, will and fundamental aspirations. This also requires the establishment of a lasting peace in the world which should enable the people to concentrate its energy on the fast economic and social progress, on raising its welfare and happiness.

That is why we consider that new-type relations must develop among the socialist countries based on full equality, on the observance of each nation's independence, which should be a model of collaboration and friendship among peoples.

It is in this spirit that we campaign for strengthening security and peace on the European Continent, for the political settlement of the Middle East conflict, for passing to concrete measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament primarily, for liquidating the world division into poor and rich and for establishing a new international economic order. We speak up for the definitive abolition of the colonial system, of any form of oppression, actively supporting the fight of the peoples in Namibia and Rhodesia, of the majority population in South Africa against racism and apartheid, for liberty and independence.

The durable, constructive settlement of the big questions preoccupying mankind today requires the active participation in international life, on an equal footing, of all states, particularly of the small and medium-sized countries, of the developing and non-aligned countries that are a huge force in the anti-imperialist fight.

Talks End, Treaty Signed

AU300812Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 29 May 78 AU

[Text] The official talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Pol Pot, secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean Communist Party [KCP] and prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, ended this afternoon.

The talks were attended for Romania by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, and Comrades Cornel Burtica, member of the Executive Political Committee of the party Central Committee, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Musat, secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Vasile Pungan, member of the RCP Central Committee and minister at the presidency of the Socialist Republic of Romania, head presidential adviser; Marin Enache, private secretary of the president; Valeriu Adamescu, Romanian charge d'affaires ad interim to Democratic Kampuchea.

For Kampuchea the talks were attended by Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium; Ieng Sary, member of the Permanent Committee of KCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; Vorn Vet, member of the KCP Central Committee Permanent Committee, deputy prime minister and minister of economic affairs; Ieng Thirith, minister of social affairs; Cheng An, chairman of the Committee for Industry; Mey Prang, chairman of the Committee for Communications; Van Bith, chairman of the Committee for Foreign Trade, and other officials.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Pol Pot discussed in the second part of their talks a broad range of international issues. They exchanged information on the two countries' and parties' foreign policy. On examining various international current affairs, the two sides discussed ways and means of solving the great problems confronting mankind, and reasserted their parties' and countries' determination to further act firmly to base interstate relations on the principles of independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, mutual respect, noninterference in internal affairs, to eliminate underdevelopment, to enforce observance of the people's right to sovereignly decide on their national resources, and to establish a new world economic order.

At the same time, the talks highlighted the two sides' determination to actively contribute to strengthening the unity of the revolutionary, progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, and to the struggle to abolish the imperialist policy of domination, diktat and interference in the internal affairs of other peoples, and to insure the free, independent and self-reliant development of all the nations, so that they can concentrate their efforts on their own progress and prosperity.

The two sides emphasized that international peace, security and cooperation depend on the free assertion of the peoples and on strict respect for the independence and sovereignty of each state. At the same time, they stressed the need to solve interstate conflicts and differences through political negotiations between the parties involved, on the basis of full equality and respect for each nation's independence and sovereignty. The talks were held in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual esteem and understanding.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, invited a party-state delegation of Democratic Kampuchea, led by Comrade Pol Pot, secretary of the KCP Central Committee and prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, to pay an official friendship visit to our country. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Also today, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Pol Pot signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and Democratic Kampuchea. The two countries' party and state leaders also adopted a joint communique. The ceremony was attended by members of our country's party-state delegation and other Romanian and Kampuchean officials. At the same ceremony, Comrade Cornel Burtica and Comrade Vorn Vet signed, on behalf of their governments, a long-term agreement on economic and technical cooperation, a long-term commercial agreement, and an agreement on ocean fishing between the Socialist Republic of Romania and Democratic Kampuchea.

After signing the treaty of friendship and cooperation, which was described as a document of historic importance, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Pol Pot shook hands at length, and embraced warmly amid the applause of those attending the ceremony. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and Comrades Pol Pot, Khieu Samphan and the other Romanian and Kampuchean officials drank a glass of champagne to the friendship between the two countries, parties and peoples.

Ceausescu Departs 30 May

AU301337Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1150 GMT 30 May 78 AU

[Text] Phnom Penh, AGRRPRES, 30/5/1978--The official visit of friendship President Nicolae Ceausescu paid to Democratic Kampuchea, together with Elena Ceausescu, at head of a Romanian party and state delegation, concluded on May 30.

From the official residence, the distinguished Romanian guests were seen off to the airport by the party and state leaders of Democratic Kampuchea.

At the airport, President Niclae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, the other members of the Romanian party and state delegation friendly parted from Pol Pot, secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, prime minister, Khieu Samphan, president of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, from the other Kampuchean party and state leaders. Thousands of inhabitants of Phnom Penh warmly greeted the distinguished Romanian guests in the streets of the city and at the airport. The presidential aircraft took off, making for Romania.

TITO RECEIVES EXECUTIVE COUNCIL PRESIDENT DJURANOVIC

LD301318Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1249 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] Brioni--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito today received on Brioni Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, who briefed him on the course of the United Nations General Assembly special session on disarmament and his talks with prominent personalities of other countries during his stay in New York.

VLASKALIC SPEAKS AT SERBIAN LC CONGRESS

LD291516Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0312 GMT 29 May 78 LD

["Speech by Tihomir Vlaskalic at the Eighth Serbian LC Congress"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The vanguard role of the League of Communists [LC] in the construction of socialist self-management in our society today does not consist in monopolizing the right to self-management but rather in stimulating and directing the practical activity of all working people toward the realization of their historic interests and their direct participation in all work and living environments where decisions are made which lead to that goal, said Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee, in his speech entitled "The Role of the Serbian LC in the New Stage of the Struggle for the Development of Socialist Self-Management," which he delivered at the first plenary session of the Eighth Serbian LC Congress.

Having stressed at the beginning that the period preceding the congress, the period of the 10th LCY Congress, was of great historical importance both for the LC and society. Vlaskalic recalled that at that time the LC, on the basis of the initiatives and actions of Comrade Tito, which were of crucial importance, met the important social question: What are the prospects and direction of development for our society? In this way it demonstrated its creative energy by opening up, on the basis of Marxist thought and concrete circumstances, a new stage in the development of our revolution. It rejected both the alternatives to socialist self-management--bourgeois and bureaucratic--and formulated in an integral manner the new stage of this development.

On this basis our society has entered a new phase in the struggle for the construction of socialism, Vlaskalic stressed. He went on to note that in this period the Serbian LC made its full contribution to working out and formulating the new phase of development in socialist self-management, ideopolitically defeated liberalist-technocratic tendencies and practices, built up unity in its ranks on the path of the LCY and set about the implementation of the 10th LCY Congress decisions. The implementation of the self-management program demands the mass participation of the working people and the ability of the LC to understand current social processes; the LC alone cannot carry out practical and concrete changes in the development of self-management.

Today we are faced with the question, Vlaskalic continued, of how to adjust the LC to the social changes which have already been achieved and to those on the agenda of our society for today. This is not a question of discussion about the LC per se, that tomorrow we might again and independently of it raise the question of discussing the development of self-management or some other social question.

We are bringing the discussion about the LC into direct relationship with the development of social relations and do not divorce this discussion from that, just as the League of Communists, or Communist Party, has never been able to divorce itself from the course and development of our revolution.

Therefore today, we are discussing the position, role and operational method of the LC and all subjective forces of our society in the changed historical conditions--in the conditions of a new stage in the development of socialist self-management. This is the general theme of our eighth congress. From it we must derive all our concrete conclusions and tasks, said Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee, at the end of the opening part of his speech.

Vlaskalic also mentioned the basic results achieved in the sphere of employment, education and social policy and added:

Summing up the overall results in the material and social development of our republic, we can say that the initial phase of industrialization ended a long time ago; present and future phases as regards material efforts are much easier; and we have created a modern developed economy, both in terms of potential and possibilities. However, at the same time we must bear in mind the need for a new approach to economic development. The stress must be placed on the qualitative elements of economic affairs, and, above all, on increasing labor productivity, on achieving a higher degree of organization and expertise and on smashing all forms of localism and territorial isolationism. An important condition for this orientation in economic affairs lies in the economic system, which should increasingly stimulate the income incentive of the organizations of associated labor to increase their labor productivity.

Appraising the results of the policy of faster development for economically underdeveloped parts of the republic, and in particular the province of Kosovo, Vlaskalic stressed the important results, while also noting that in Kosovo a rate of economic development had not yet been achieved which would halt the relative lagging of this province in comparison with the average degree of development of the country as a whole. This is an immediate task for the future, and previous material and investment preparations now make it possible to fulfill it.

Thanks to the active policy over a long period of time, and in particular since 1970, the problems of the undeveloped area of Serbia, excluding the provinces, have been considerably alleviated. However, a positive assessment, said Vlaskalic, does not mean that these problems can soon be removed from the agenda. These are long-term problems and demand the continuation and advancement of the active policy which is being pursued to stimulate development.

The president of the Serbian LC Central Committee stressed that a process is underway for overcoming the relative lagging behind of Vojvodina on the basis of a changed economic structure and a marked development of industry. He then placed particular emphasis on two tasks concerning future economic and social development: better organization and political support for the association of individual farmers and their linking up with associated labor, and a more resolute realization of the policy of developing small-scale economic enterprises.

Vlaskalic appraised the results attained in the realization of the policy of economic stabilization as important, but in this connection he also stressed that they are only initial and short-term in nature. The more long-term supports for greater economic stability and a more favorable position of our economy in international exchange lie above all in the continual growth of productivity, the better organization of the economy, the rational management of income in all environments and the increased responsibility of everyone for the stability of the entire economy. Such long-term conditions of stabilization cannot be achieved through administrative moves of political demands but rather through the development and consolidation of the economic system based on self-management relations and responsibilities.

In the speech a thorough analysis was made of the social changes achieved in the republic between the two congresses, and it was noted that the activities and changes in the organizations of associated labor, which came about through the realization of the law on associated labor, are particularly important. From today's standpoint, Vlaskalic stressed among other things, it is clear that the ideopolitical confrontation of the Serbian LC with technocratic practice and ideas does not mean a concession to bureaucratic or dogmatic alternatives, but rather opens up paths and space for the self-management cause and the mass practice of the development of self-management. The unity of the Serbian LC, its action strength and its standing among the working class and all working people have been constructed and consolidated on this basis.

Although it cannot be stated that all matters concerning the formation and consolidation of the basic organizations of associated labor have been completed, it may be concluded that the basic organization of associated labor is, in the historic sense, a game which has been won by the associated workers. While not ignoring for one second its further consolidation, the LC, said Vlaskalic, must direct the center of its activity toward the association of labor and means, self-management agreement-reaching, social compacts and joint planning. If this process is not forthcoming, self-management will be deformed into a group ownership relation outside and above which there will develop and be consolidated a technocratic and bureaucratic stratum which would govern expanded reproduction in society. For this reason the heart of the ideological struggle by the LC and of the practical changes which lead to the development of self-management as an integral system today lies in the sphere of the management of social reproduction, its processes and expansion. This is true because social reproduction not only produces material value but also and always the relevant relations between people.

Although interest in linking up in accordance with the logic of income and reproduction connections is constantly growing, so that the association of labor and means can be increasingly realized as a new form for circulating and pooling accumulated financial resources, Vlaskalic in his speech noted that this process is still sluggish and limited in scope. The basic reason for this is the inadequate cumulative power of the organization of associated labor. Numerous burdensome legal or agreement commitments extract a large part of income from the organizations of associated labor in material production. Hence the question of the economy's growth of accumulative financial capability is an essential condition for the development of self-management relations in the functioning of social reproduction as a whole and at the same time is a prerequisite for a greater degree of stability in economic development.

Talking about self-management interest organizations, Vlaskalic noted that they are quite mass in character and that in the LC it is understood that through the organizational aspect the whole idea of an interest organization has been realized and that ideological vagueness must be removed by the LC in order to establish new social relations between working people in various spheres of social life, without social compulsion or patronage.

In that part of his speech dealing with the development of the self-management content of the political system, he stressed that it is much easier from the formal viewpoint to realize what is new in the delegate system as regards the management of social affairs, and this has been done quickly, while in the immediate future we must develop in practice the delegate system from viewpoint of content. Real progress in this, said Vlaskalic, depends on the development of self-management relations in the organizations of associated labor and local communities.

Vlaskalic then stressed the point that a large part of the tasks concerning the further development of the political system relates to the realization of the constitutional position of the Socialist Republic of Serbia as a whole and the socialist autonomous provinces of Kosovo and Vojvodina as its integral parts and constituent elements of the federation. In this respect the orientations are clear: they are contained in the constitutions and policy of the LCY and practical solutions must be sought through the development of the socialist self-management and delegate system.

Having positively assessed the results of the intermunicipal cooperation and the contribution made by the League of Communists to the development of all-people's defense and social self-protection, Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic underlined the unbreakable links and causal nature between the development of socialist self-management and the strengthening of the class essence of intranational relations, the promotion of equality, brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities. Vlaskalic said among other things in this part of his speech that in the Socialist Republic of Serbia today the concept prevails that self-management by the working class and working people and the brotherhood, unity and equality of the nations and nationalities are conditions for the stability and further development of the SFRY, that is, the socialist republics and provinces as its component parts. In the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the whole country this precongress period has also seen the consistent realization of the revolutionary continuity of the policy of the League of Communists in this exceptionally important sphere of sociopolitical practice. In addition, the principle of increasingly broad and deep democratism in the realization of the League of Communists policy in this sphere is bearing down upon all unitaristic and separatistic formulations in the solving of any of the questions relating to intranational relations.

In the past period in the Socialist Republic of Serbia all-round economic and cultural progress has been achieved for the nations and nationalities which live in it and the continued consolidation and strengthening of national equality depends primarily on the degree to which the workers in the basic organizations of associated labor are the bearers of expanded reproduction. In the part of the income of the basic organization of associated labor which is not under the control of the associated workers there is always the hidden danger of the creation and survival of monopolies of any kind in which the bearers of nationalist concepts and tendencies can look for and find a real social base.

The nationalism of technocratic and bureaucratic origin can find in alienated income the material power for its counterrevolutionary anti-self-management activity.

Dr Vlaskalic stressed the point that the centers of action must be directed toward making the basic organization of the league of communists capable of concerning itself with the real problems of the life and work of the environment in which it operates and of struggling for the self-management essence of concrete decisions and solutions, avoiding in this time pitfalls of liberalistics nonintervention or sectarian appropriation of functions belonging to self-management organs.

Concrete action, said Vlaskalic, cannot in today's circumstances be conducted either outside the self-management system or by the League of Communists itself. Making the League of Communists capable of action implies that its activity should be concentrated in two directions: the institutions, organizations and communities of the self-management system where the self-management activity of the working people and citizens, which the League of Communists must direct through its activity, takes place; and, on the other hand, the other sociopolitical organizations, that is, the Socialist Allinace, the trade unions, the youth organization, the veteran's federation, all with a view to involving more broadly and completely these organizations in the concretization of the development of self-management.

Vlaskalic then discussed the need to strengthen and expand the ideotheoretical work in the League of Communists, the importance of the creative appliation of the principles of democratic centralism, the training of the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations for operation in the delegate system in order to successfully coordinate the democratically expressed self-mangement interests. Urging the constant creation of the conditions for the creative, progressive forces of culture, science, education and information to involve themselves more directly and responsibly in the development of self-management than has hitherto been the case and their maximum possible activity as subjective forces, the president of the Serbian League of Communists central committee in his speech assessed the processes and changes in the intelligentsia and creativity, underscoring in this connection their positive character and qualitatively new situation in comparison with the former period. He then discussed the new upsurge in the developmentof our Marxist thought, noting that the development of the Marxist theory of self-management must be stimulated more than hitherto.

In the sphere of ideological activity he underlined in particular two tasks: that the consciousness of socialist self-management which has developed should be increasingly transformed into organized ideopolitical action and self-management practice and, secondly, that self-management consciousness and oreintations should be given further concrete form, for ideological influence can no longer be realized merely in the form of general orientations and their reiteration, but rather in concrete work and operation in the institutions and organs of self-management.

Underlining that in the attitude by Communists toward nationalism, dogmatism, liberalism or ultraleftism their counterrevolutionary essence, their threat to self-management, brotherhood and unity and nonalinement are crucially significant, Vlaskalic stressed that all anti-self-management ideologies arise out of the existing contraditions of our social development, with the result that the struggle for self-management relations is always a struggle to nip in the bud the real social origins of these ideologies.

Vlaskalic then stressed the very important and positive role of socialist and nonalined Yugoslavia in international relations. The role, he said among other things, is on the same level as our ideological orientations in the development of socialist self-management and the results which we have achieved in their realization. Developing this thesis of the interdependence of the internal order of socialist self-management Yugoslavia and its independent and nonalined foreign policy, Vlaskalic stressed that with this policy we also fight for our own more successful economic and social development and for social progress and socialism in the world, and that this international activity is an expression of the current and long-term interests of the working class, all the nations and nationalities of our country, and, by that token, the Soviet Republic of Serbia, too.

Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, then discussed the very important place of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia in the international workers movement and concluding his speech at the Eighth Serbian League of Communists Congress said:

Constantly strengthening its ideopolitical unity and action concentrated on the realization of the Seventh Serbian League of Communists Congress and 10th LCY Congress decisions, the League of Communists of Serbia has realized in the past period important results in the overall development of our republic. Through its unity and activity it has contributed to the unity of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the further development of our community.

I am convinced that our eighth congress will proceed in an atmosphere of firm resolve to achieve in the period facing us--and following the policy of the LCY and Comrade Tito--new important results.

TODO KURTOVIC ELECTED SAWPY PRESIDENT

LD261446Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1045 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Todo Kurtovic, secretary in the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the Federal Conference of SAWPY, was unanimously elected the new president of the Federal Conference at today's session of the Federal Conference of SAWPY.

The session, chaired by Marin Cetinic, was also attended by Fadilj Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; and Dragoljub Stavrev, vice president of the Federal Executive Council.

The proposal that Todo Kurtovic be put up as candidate for the office of president of the Federal Conference of SAWPY came from the Presidium of the Republican Conference of SAWP of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Marin Cetinic stressed. Full agreement on the proposal was reached between all the republican and provincial conferences of SAWPY, signatories of the Social Contract on the cadre policy in the federation.

Coming out in favor of the proposal to elect Todo Kurtovic as president of the Federal Conference, the Presidium, as well as others who agreed with the proposal, Cetinic said, were bearing in mind the fact that Todo Kurtovic is an unwavering fighter for socialism and self-management, for brotherhood and unity and full equality of our nations and nationalities and that he has, with his work, made a significant contribution to the realization and development of our socialist self-management.

Thanking those gathered for the confidence shown in him by electing him president of the Federal Conference, Todo Kurtovic said that the Socialist Alliance had already achieved visible results, but that our public and most responsible factors expected from it to make a significant contribution in the future as well to the development of self-management and our country's unity.

I am convinced, he said, that the Federal Conference and all its members will do their best to achieve that the success is a full one.

After that Todo Kurtovic, president of the Federal Conference of SAWPY, submitted a report on the tasks of the Socialist Alliance in the further development of socialist self-management.

Kurtovic Reports to Conference

LD261640Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0026 GMT 26 May 78 LD

["Todo Kurtovic report at SAWPY Federal Conference session--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--With the LCY policy and the system of socialist self-managing socio-economic relations which we are developing, we have determined the basic line of development of the Socialist Alliance. A very topical question now, is how to act even more successfully along the line of this programmatic and action orientation, how to promote activity more comprehensively and in what directions, starting from the basic line, to develop the action of the Socialist Alliance. Naturally, we shall seek the replies to these questions gradually through action [words indistinct]. I am sure that we shall be successful in searching for solutions, because we have a great deal of experience and resources, and, we possess theoretical and practical experience in this sphere of the (?political) system as well.

The concept of the development of the Socialist Alliance has been defined--what is expected from the Alliance is broad action. We should solve and tackle unsolved questions together with the other political and social problems. In this part of my report I should only like to stress a number of topical questions.

Above all, we are interested in the activity of the Socialist Alliance in the sphere of creative political life, where the working man is increasingly becoming the subjective factor and in all the forms of settling social questions connected with the interests of the working people, primarily questions concerning associated labor, associations and organizations of workers and the establishment of fuller links with assemblies, delegates and delegations as a whole and especially in the political aspects of these questions. The Socialist Alliance will concern itself with the consideration of concrete questions, from the social aspect of market prices to numerous other phenomena on the market or, in other words, measures which are planned and undertaken and so forth.

This means that we are interested in the political and actual, real social life and political problems as a whole. The criterion for the value of our action is to be found in our real ability to raise these questions and contribute successfully to the solving of them. The increasingly direct participation of our delegations in this sphere is tantamount to the strengthening both of the role of the Socialist Alliance and the role of man, regardless of whether this concerns the stages which precede the adoption of decisions or their implementation.

This is closely connected with the program of our practical action, but also with the degree to which we are organized, especially with regard to sections and similar organs. This will also strengthen the role of the delegations and suppress the trends to turn them into mere transmitters of views or to separate them from the grass roots of the delegate system. Society will thus become more homogeneous and better able to solve unsolved questions successfully with its democratic system.

The Socialist Alliance will not abandon delegates after their election and its delegates in the assemblies and rest content with the fact that they are in an assembly. We are ceaselessly interested in their work. The question which poses itself is how to organize the individual forms in this sphere and which forms these are. In this connection, we are interested in the delegates' clubs, but also in the organization of the forums and organs of the Socialist Alliance.

Emphasis is placed on numerous negative aspects of the so-called forum type of work, which we should eliminate successfully. The topical question of the work of the Socialist Alliance at the municipal level are of major significance for the successful development of the Socialist Alliance.

It is important that we should everywhere keep our eyes open for trends in the direction of a parallel party or trends to make the Socialist Alliance a mere transmitter of the views of the LCY leadership, on the manifestations of empty activity, verbalism, empty declarations and repetition of what others have already said. The various forms of parallelism in action and so forth have mutual roots. They have sources which incite them. They are an expression of definite separate interests, of the inertia of habits and interests and of a desire to maintain a certain state of affairs. They should be overcome successfully by means of the organization, method and program of work and also--and this is very important--through conscious effort. The way out, among other things, lies, as we have already noted, in well-organized united social action and in rallying an increasingly wider circle of people from all the fields of life and work. The Presidium and other LCY leaderships kept pointing these questions out last year and this year and by doing so they made a significant contribution to the development of the action of the Socialist Alliance.

As members of the League of Communists we are certain to continue to point out some of these questions in the League of Communists itself and thus actively influence its program of work and action, especially its ideological action before and after the 11th congress. All this is also connected with the work of the communists, the LCY leaderships, and especially the communists elected to the leadership and bodies of the Socialist Alliance. This is one of the most significant ways in which we should intensify the activity of the Socialist Alliance.

All these questions are significant to all the environments of sociopolitical communities and especially at the municipal level [words indistinct].

The intensified activity of the Socialist Alliance at the municipal level will be reflected in the work of all its leaderships and in particular will contribute to the work of the sections and social councils, the critical analysis of practical work, elimination of the forum-type aspect of work and negative trends and conservative concepts and unity of action. It will prevent the undemocratic replacement of the regular organs by various aktivs and it will prevent any unnatural power of the latter, in other words it will prevent the reduction of the regular organs to formal decisionmaking and the limiting of activity to a narrow circle of activists alone.

A particular direction of development is the formation of the democratic, self-managing socialist public opinion and the responsibility of the Socialist Alliance and the numerous institutions and organizations active in this field. In such a situation the communists' direct action in the Socialist Alliance and their activity in the organizations of the Socialist Alliance are, in particular, of decisive importance. Only by following the new practice will we overcome present existing shortcomings and certain discrepancies.

"The communists in the Socialist Alliance should be the leaven, the motivating force which guides its activity in the correct direction," Comrade Tito said during a conversation with a SAWPY delegation on 1 February this year. He went on to say: "Wherever he is, a communist must be active, especially in the Socialist Alliance. He must serve as an example to others with his work and behavior. We have already said much about this and keep saying it, but, you see, there still are people who consider that the Socialist Alliance is not important or those who consider it to be a spokesman for the League of Communists--an expression of the old dogmatic concepts. In fact, these are efforts being made to separate the League of Communists from the masses, to push it away from the masses. In brief, communists must behave in such a way that everybody realizes that they are indispensable, that they are doing their work well and that their work is yielding results."

All our development, aspirations and efforts are leading to such new methods, new contents of work, but also to new forms of work. This is also the way we interpreted the discussion held in preparation for the 11th LCY Congress on the questions of the development of the Socialist Alliance.

When we discuss the functions and organization of the Socialist Alliance we also bear in mind the new conditions and are freeing ourselves of the oversimplified views on the organizing of the leaderships of the Socialist Alliance. We proceed from man, his direct participation in political life, from the fact that policy is increasingly less alienated from him. To be precise, we are creating an organization in which he will be able to manifest actively all his aspirations, which have already become pronounced and will be increasingly more pronounced. It is obvious that we do not want a man to be only formally a part of our political life, but also that the man himself does not want that. Consequently, we cannot rest content with merely explaining things, we must create an organization and contents which will ensure an active role for man everywhere and in everything that interests him. All this is in the best harmony with the role of the LCY and its method of work. This also creates the direct responsibility both of communists and of all the working people together, as was the case during the revolution and immediately after the war. The working man is politically active and what could be described as the abstract political citizen is gradually disappearing.

In the multitude of interests which are emerging, contradictions will also manifest themselves, but our methods and actions in the Socialist Alliance will make it easier to overcome contradictions successfully. The communists in the Socialist Alliance will be increasingly active and through their direct action, together with other citizens, will contribute, with the force of arguments and dedication to the struggle for the program, to the successful search for solutions. Thus, in our conditions, it is possible to work and exercise influence democratically, in the system, not outside it!

In connection with the organizational development, we are interested in all the problems which are of interest to our people and our nations and nationalities. We are creating an organization which will incorporate this in its activity in the best way. Apart from the questions I have already pointed out, we are also interested in topical questions of political education, criticism and the polemics taking place in our society, which we must cultivate in our society, because social criticism will increasingly express creative aspirations and actions. If many of our discussions on important social questions are held outside the organizations of the Socialist Alliance, that will at the same time also represent the sharpest criticism of the Socialist Alliance because of its failure to bring debate into its organization, because of the inadequate method of work of either the leaderships or individuals, because of inadequate practical orientation or sectarian attitude toward people or organizations.

Consequently, we must not leave our work to chance and wait for the people themselves to become active in the Socialist Alliance. In other words, we must not wait for them to involve themselves in its activity. It is necessary to prepare the kind of programs, compose the kind of bodies and leaderships and conduct the kind of action which will, in an organized manner and spontaneously, encourage people to become active. The Socialist Alliance must be present in everyday life. In fact, it should be present because it expresses the role of the working man who exercises this role in it. Consequently, we are interested in all the forces capable of becoming active in the Socialist Alliance. We approach these forces without prejudice. All this should be borne in mind in composing the organs of the Socialist Alliance.

It should be borne in mind that what is new in the delegate system and delegations is already developing successfully, so that noticeable differences are being pointed out between the manner of work of the present delegations and delegates and the councillors and deputies of the former period. This practical activity should be expressed by means of new indicators so that we could express our aspirations and orientation as fully as possible. Our man has a pronounced aspiration to manage affairs responsibly in all spheres. In this connection, one of the new forms which is emerging is also the section of the Socialist Alliance and the question of its relationsnip with the forum in the Socialist Alliance.

It should be stated that in our view, sections should be composed, the same as the conferences of SAWP, of personalities able and determined to act publicly and independently and to be politically accountable for the realization of the agreed attitudes and policy. They are elected and delegated from the ranks of the members of the Socialist Alliance and its many organs and organizations. Those who enter them should, broadly speaking, be the workers who are familiar with the problems and who have affirmed themselves in various spheres of social work, societies, associations, various public, cultural and other activities. This is why they are engaged from all the ranks. Their action is a very significant one. Consequently it is necessary to build what are partly both new criteria and uniform criteria in the Socialist Alliance. In my view this is of a great significance, from the local organization to the Federal Conference.

The flexibility of the membership in the sections demands a particularly attentive attitude on the part of those who delegate people to the sections; for this reason their proposals are important as is the attitude toward them. This will all lead to the sections' proposals being examined carefully, for the sections do not adopt the obligator decisions. This will contribute to other bodies in the Socialist Alliance also accepting the section method of work wherever necessary.

The Socialist Alliance must not be organized merely as a copy of other organizations. Any formalism would cause us harm and for this reason, we do not reconcile ourselves to it. Dogmatic resistances, inertia, habits and practicism are not in harmony with the interests of the working people. Note must be taken in all quarters of the conditions and levels at which it is necessary to form particular organs and what tasks should be assigned to them; we must aim to make our organization as rational as possible.

We still expect the active participation of party and other officials, delegates and officials of numerous social organizations in various organs of the Socialist Alliance and their taking over certain responsibilities for the execution of affairs and functions in it.

More and more, aim at unified action, the linking up of the action of the Trade Union Federation, the Veterans' Federation, the Youth Federation, social organizations, assemblies and the Socialist Alliance on questions on which we have agreed. For this reason we are interested in the direct self-management forms from the point of view of the application of the unified principles from which several million people proceed in their management and decisionmaking. Our action rests primarily on this experience and tasks; we also bear this in mind when creating the organization, leaderships and bodies of the Socialist Alliance.

We approach this in the most democratic way and do not divide people into two parts when the struggle and action is at issue, but rather struggle to insure that all operate on an equal footing and in a unified manner, that no one is carrying out what someone else had the execution of it. Our journalism and propaganda will also express and fight for the new in an increasingly open manner; they will underline the problems and search for solution. They will present the situation in a realistic way and develop the contents, forms and characteristics of the press of a self-management society; they will occupy an objective standpoint toward self-management interests and be informed about self-management decisionmaking; this at the same time means not being set apart from the working people. Also, whatever is being proposed will be founded on facts and complete convictions. Endeavors to have diverse opinions treated as the opinions of the opposing side will increasingly disappear. We will constitute an increasingly united side creating democratic conditions in which the right to an opinion is understood as something natural.

Our society is stable and developing successfully. The characteristics of the development over the last 4 or 5 years demonstrate the powerful ascent of everything new and self-management in our society, the reproduction of socialist relations on self-management bases. The work of sociopolitical organizations, societies and associations has strengthened perceptibly.

The political unity of our people has also strengthened perceptibly; the struggle is highly developed against various destructive activies and antiself-management activity, against everything that stands opposed to a self-management democratic development.

The development in the recent past has further stimulated and enable the realization of grass-roots aspirations, that is, the even greater affirmation of the working class, not only in work organizations and institutions but also the whole of society. The development of the political system in the recent past has made a powerful contribution to this. We are talking here about the increasingly powerful participation of the working man in the development of social relations in the whole of social life. Bearing in mind everything we have achieved, our working man, sociopolitical communities and organizations therefore strongly oppose any disparagement of our successes and important results. These results are great both in the sphere of economics and in all other spheres.

In particular the activity of the working man has strengthened in the organizations of the trade unions in the realization of the socioeconomic income position of the worker in associated labor. The effect of this has been strongly manifested not only in the workers' councils in the basic organizations of associated labor and elsewhere, but also in the development of the overall political system which is growing up on the basis of associated labor. The struggle is increasingly developing against various attempts to place both workers in production and those who freely exchange work with them before a fait accompli. The conditions are being created for such practices to disappear quickly. These are important preconditions for the struggle against bureaucratism and technocratism, various liberalistic tendencies, the remnants of capital relations and all other antisocialist manifestations and tendencies. Labor rests to an increasing extent of definite self-management interests; by this very fact the spontaneity of social relations is support for subjective action. Thus, questions are even more successfully raised and their solution along socialist lines stimulated even more. In such conditions, the basic organization of associated labor is more completely becoming the basis of the overall socioeconomic and political system; it is reflected more and more in direct self-management democracy as a whole.

Expression has been given to the goal of, and need for, uniting the action of all subjective forces--the trade union federation, youth organizations, economic and other organizations and the Socialist Alliance, the positions of which are vitally reliant on this sphere covered by such united action. At the same time, the demand is being made for work not to be duplicated and for the action to be linked up and better coordinated; for everyone to operate more efficiently; this also demands the more active role of the League of Communists in the leading mission of this action. At the same time, increasing emphasis is being given to the question of the activity of the Socialist Alliance; more precisely, demands for the Socialist Alliance to be active are in fact demands for the working man to participate more fully in this action.

Broad possibilities are being created for our society--on self-managing bases--to unite its efforts where necessary; for example, in a unified technology, large economic undertakings, undertakings in the reform of education, necessary specialization, the association of means, the struggle for accumulation, the direction of consumption, the solution of important topical economic and other questions.

As regards contracts, the Socialist Alliance will contribute to the further development of responsibility and democratic decisionmaking, the creation of an atmosphere of equality while self-management interests are being dealt with, and will oppose pressure and compulsion. This will all lead to the further strengthening of our unity, the stable development of our constitutional order, the powerful development of self-management communities and the freedom of expressing self-management interests, self-management integration in the sphere of the economy on the basis of scientifically verified concepts. In a word, the struggle is being waged for unified interests to find expression more completely; for the entire consciousness of society to direct solutions. The Socialist Alliance keeps all this in sight, especially as regards the method of operation, mutual agreement-reaching. This is what it practically struggles and calls for.

Our lasting concern will be the topical questions concerning the socialist transformation of the village and the self-management association of agriculture.

We are particularly interested in the policy governing the further development of the undeveloped regions; we shall concern ourselves with its socioeconomic aspects.

We shall urge the solution of all current questions, including the aspirations toward, for example, the leveling of wages, ultraradicalist egalitarianism or the like; these are all questions with which we shall all concern ourselves, for they are also socioeconomic questions. They also all affect the political situation and public opinion and in this respect we are vitally interested in this activity in the Socialist Alliance itself.

We are also interested in various weaknesses: the worsening of the trade and balance of payments deficit of this country; certain negative features in the trends of general and joint consumption losses in the current economic activity; various problems concerning investment; problems concerning prices and many other things connected with this. We are, of course, also interested in all forms of closing-up in the market, regardless of the various aspects they might contain.

We shall also pay attention to certain tendencies in organizations of associated labor to isolate themselves and trends toward nonself-management concentration and bureaucratic centralization of income, also to the technobureaucratic practice as a whole and certain forms of egoism, the irregular attitude to the unified market, the incorrect attitude to reallocation of income and so forth. We are interested in the direct influence on true self-managing decisionmaking in self-managing interest communities, in the rational attitude to the income achieved, contribution to accumulation and concentration of resources on the basis of self-management. We are also interested in the interests of individual environment and in Yugoslav interests as a whole. We are interested in ethics in our society and in the effectiveness of our struggle against antisocialist and antiself-management actions, in our responsibility, the competence of and decisionmaking by the working man and in how open the Socialist Alliance is to the struggle of the working man and in what way.

We are interested in all that should be politically [word indistinct] and practically solved in the system and through practical action.

We are preoccupied with these questions and are active in the delegate assemblies, as well as in the Socialist Alliance, because this is in the interest of both. This should be expressed in our program. We are also spurred in this direction by our conscious aspirations. We shall work for the broad application and efficiency of consultations in the struggle for the fulfillment of these interests in all fields. We shall pay more analytical attention to all this, but we shall do so in connection with the development of the production relations and the realization of the law on associated labor and other laws pertaining to the system.

The self-managed development leads to the further strengthening of the equality between the republics and provinces and of the freedom of our nations and nationalities, as well, at the same time, as to bringing them closer together, which is one of the top questions of the entire socialist theory and practice in our country. The increasingly pronounced category is that of the closer relations between our nations and nationalities, of the consultations between and responsibility of the republics and the provinces, which is also reflected in the unity with which the federation displays in its fundamental approach to all topical questions, to the strengthening of the element of responsibility for common development, for the fuller understanding of the common interest.

This kind of development of our society has made it easier to wage the struggle against the reactionary nationalism which manifests itself in our condition in the form of pronounced antipatriotic and antisocialist destruction. We must not for a moment forget the real danger from it if in our present-day conditions we stopped struggling against it.

A number of new questions is also posed on the further development of closer relations, ranging from the treatment of our past, the development of the underdeveloped areas, and various monopolistic trends to the settling of various topical questions [word indistinct]. Through practical action the Socialist Alliance will continue to strengthen the awareness of the need for self-managed agreement-seeking and consultations on all topical questions. This presupposes lasting and effective harmonization of special interests and concrete and everyday grasp of all that we have in common. This presupposes the creation of programs and of an organization which will express this in the practical work of the Socialist Alliance as a whole.

With regard to our life in general, all-people's defense and social self-protection are significant. These are major questions which represent an integral part of social relations, of the country's sovereignty and also of our nation's and nationalities' internal links and closer relations and of the nurturing of the gains of the revolution. The veterans federation, the associations of reserve officers and other organizations are achieving significant results in this field. Acting together with them, the Socialist Alliance will continue to develop a significant activity in this field, discovering the possibilities for this kind of manifestation. The federal conference has defined its tasks in this respect.

Freedoms have developed in our society. The man in the street feels free and responsible. This is one of the greatest achievements of our time. There is increased and stronger freedom of creative work, which still has a concrete meaning in our society. This freedom is not outside our time, principles and slogans, but is a practical activity in the creation of the conditions and presuppositions needed for the freedom of creative work. Creative work is acquiring such freedoms ceaselessly, along with the development of self-managing social relations.

We have created all the conditions for the freedom of creative work and for a broad cultural transformation and upsurge in our country. Publishing activity, social criticism, the general state of affairs in our society and its freedom-loving spirit uphold the freedom of creative work and are developing conditions which are being constantly improved. This is organically woven into our society as a whole and is an integral part of socialist aspirations. Numerous problems are being successfully settled, problems which anyone is free to raise either in the press or in other places and organs of our society. The question which poses itself is not what to do next but how to do it. In this respect we are not on the defensive, we are not in the position in which we can only struggle against what is negative. We are creating new things.

In the struggle to develop freedoms, the fundamental thing is to develop self-management in all fields. Here again the free expression of one's interests is also the basis of personal freedoms in our society. This is the lasting foundation which fundamentally guides the development of our democratism. Freedoms are developing on the basis of the new social and national relations and will increasingly bear the seal of our specific free creative work. Also significant is the development of social criticism and criticism in general. We shall systematically encourage our country's cultural transformation and the development of culture in it.

Recently, our country has been achieving very significant results in the sphere of foreign policy. The bright moments and extent of our policy, embodied in the trips by our president to China, the Soviet Union, Korea, the United States, France, Great Britain, Algeria and other countries, mark the exceptional success and scope of our foreign policy, of our constructive action, the strength of that which is new in our society, the strength of the struggle for progress and peace. This great prestige which our country enjoys in the world (?has been achieved) by the consistent struggle over many years for equitable relations in the world, for peace, for the affirmation of the nonalined policy, for the overcoming of world division into blocs, for a new international economic order, for reducing differences between developed and developing countries, for equitable relations in the international workers' movement. At the same time this unfolds broad possibilities not merely for the foreign policy but also for our internal development because it insures better economic activity and broader understanding with numerous countries and movements in the world. Possibilities are also being unfolded to our societies and associations for broader cooperation with the world. It is obvious that the Socialist Alliance should create new possibilities not merely for its international actions, but also for an increasingly united action by numerous organizations, societies and their federations. In this sense and in keeping with the obligations which the Socialist Alliance has on the basis of the social agreement on international activity, the coordination of the international activity is an important task of SAWPY.

A significant part of our future action, in addition to cooperatin with our partners of whom there are 130 and who are demonstrating a growing interest for our internal events and international policy, will be to deal with topical and important world trends and questions of our foreign policy. In dealing with these issues, SAWPY will with increasing success encourage and implement the process of a certain socialization of our foreign policy.

Our internal unity, our nonalined foreign policy and our broad cooperation with countries and movements represent the best guarantee for the security of our country. Many issues in this sphere are of interest to our man: the Socialist Alliance--from the basic organization to the Federal Conference--should develop the organizaion and practical oreintation which will make possible such discussions, which will in this sphere do away with any aspiration at isolation, which will explain world phenomena and concrete events in the struggle for world peace and progress.

What interests us particularly in our foreign policy is everything linked with nonalinement. The path to the present situation has not been easy and many difficulties have had to be overcome. One has had to, and one still has, to fight for equality and noninterference in internal affairs; one has had to come into conflict with various reactionary circles; cooperation and joint action with the nonalined and developing countries has had to be implemented; many efforts, much patience and understanding has been necessary to create relations both with the smallest and the biggest countries with the countries of Europe and the world [words indistinct]. This has been strenuous and patient work. Our principles and our policy has passed the test. Tito's path is a signpost--Tito's name has become the synonym for peace, socialism, equality and freedom; it is by this that we are known in the world.

What also interests us is our link with and openness toward the world but also everything negative that comes from the world, whether this be manifested in the form of various "isms" or "pan-isms". The aspiration of all of them is to undermine the socio-economic development in our socialist country, but we don't let ourselves be undermined; we consider our unity and integrity our greatest task and the most significant result of postwar development. Our significant task is to continue to contribute to the socialization of the policy in this sphere too because our people look upon the development in our country and in the world as being a process which is interlinked.

The intentions of society's development and the method of work of the Socialist Alliance make it possible for us to continue to adapt to the changes and to become more fully the (?unifying) force of the delegate system as well as to help people to orientate themselves. All this links us with concrete problems and thus we are increasingly becoming also the political instrument of all creators and of all organized socialist forces; we are contributing to the strengthening of their influence in society and to their active role. All this will make people day by day more active and also lead to doing away with duplication of work and to having everybody dealing with the same issues and the same aspects. We shall be organized more harmoniously both at the grass roots as well as the top, we shall be organized for work and for creativity and we shall be more capable of taking part in every action--in every environment, local or interest community, republic and federation--usefully and [word indistinct] with delegations and delegates and of contributing to making the solutions as complete as possible as well as better in order that there be as little as possible comment on them but also that all justified comment be (?taken into consideration).

Our entire activity is reflected in our democratic and self-managing public opinion and an active role in this must of necessity be played by public media, the publishing activity and by many other activities which have not up to now been included in this process to a sufficient degree. Neither their role nor their practical position are therefore sufficiently manifest. This is an issue with which we shall have to continually concern ourselves because phenomena linked with the democratic self-managing and socialist public opinion will interest us more and more precisely to the degree to which our society continues to democratize itself, that is organizes itself on the basis of self-management. All this in fact expands the role of the Socialist Alliance, the Trade Union Federation, the Federation of War Veterans' Association, the Youth Federation, sports and other organizations, societies and associations.

With reference to the work concerned with the self-managing transformation of our press, radio and television and to their inclusion in the system and the accords reached by the council for the social order, it should be placed on record that that has been achieved which is necessary to work creatively on the new law in this sphere, that views on a series of issues are identical but that on some issues discussions are still in progress such as, for instance, organization on the basis of interest. In developing its action, the Federal Conference should compile a more lasting document in this sphere.

The path of our country's development since 1941 is the only path, there is no other; it provides broad opportunities for seeking solutions and even broader opportunities for rallying constructive forces. There can be no other progress in our country except for progress on the basis of self-managing socialism, regardless of the difficulties which have to be overcome and of the activities which have to be developed to achieve such a progress. Everything else can manifest istelf as a deceptive dilemma under the pressure of certain contradictions and of forces with a doubtful political orientation. Self-management represents everywhere and in every sphere the way out for all social strata and for all the working people as a whole. It is on this [words indistinct] that the practical program orientation has to be further developed. No anarchism is or can represent a way out; nor can ultraradicalist slogans or aspirations at disorganization and slovenliness, in other words at modern aspects of anarchism. We have our fate in our own hands but it should be built up and developed. In this a part of the responsibility of the Socialist Alliance is very significant.

The situation in our country is a good one but we do not live in an ideal society. This means that there are various contradictory interests and that among other things a class and ideological struggle is being waged. This struggle is also manifested in the Socialist Alliance and reflected in it. There are still attempts to resolve issues by bypassing the political system although the delegate system and the delegations are increasingly becoming the mainstay of our working man. It goes without saying that there are also places where some institutions of the system do not function well and where the people are not satisfied. But this does not mean that they are dissatisfied with the development in our country and with self-managing socialism: there are closed circles, pretensions at leadership and many negative aspects in social life which lead to and create dissatisfaction among people.

What particularly interests us is the unity of all sections of the young people, their unity and their action in various organizations such as sports organizations, secondary school organizations, etc. This is the path which in our conditions contributes to the unity of the working class and to the unity of the country. It is all the easier for us to fight when we have good young people. The Socialist Alliance will permanently deal with these issues, particularly in connection with the unified action in many spheres.

The Socialist Alliance makes it possible for various views to be manifested in a democratic dialog. This does not exclude various ideological trends if they are motivated by a search for solutions along the path we have chosen. This is the path of equality and of self-managing social relations. All this can be manifested in various specific societies, associations, numerous organizations--both existing ones and new ones which if necessary should be set up. Our society has broad opportunities and insures the basis for it. When speaking of these issues what is particularly significant is that both worker-atheist and worker-believer are equal with regard to joint interests. They are equal in everything in our society, our society has no atheist program. Here too we have a basis for the lasting unification of all forces. Conferences of the Socialist Alliance also express this on a personal basis. The latest post-council [Vatican Council] and other positive trends in churches interest us but we continue to struggle against clericalism.

Of course, a class struggle is still being waged in our society. We shall endeavor to differentiate and politicize strictly what has certain class elements in its true light, and to resolve what is free of these elements in a way which will enable the most objective approach to the perception of all the interests. That is, we shall perceive the true social nature of the interests; then needless politicizing will not arise. We keep in mind the fact that we have never approached class differentiation in a schematic way; both before and during the war we kept sight of the numerous sociopolitical aspects. We also constantly keep sight of the full danger and gravity of the conflict of partial interests as well as the need to solve them. We deal here with the differentiation of self-management interests from everything opposed to the working people. Everything that stands consciously opposed to them is at the same time opposed to the interests of the working people. The Socialist Alliance, then, sees this in light of their protagonists' intentions.

[Words indistinct] The action program has given in the present circumstances a number of affairs to be carried out by the Presidency; The sections' program will comprise a special form of program. The Presidium also appears in its own way as a kind of organizer for the section's work; the sections have distinct independence, for they also bear the authorization of those who delegated them to the sections. This should especially be given expression in the carrying-out of the policy.

Understandably, the question of who initiates the program is not of secondary importance. In my opinion, the program of the Federal Conference should also be forcefully initiated by the republican and provincial organizations as well as the organs and organizations in the federation, with regard to the Presidium and the sections, the Federal Conference itself must be as open as possible and must build the program openly on the standpoints of the organizations in the federation.

We are also preparing agreements on the future organization of the Federal Conference Presidium. We approach this as the conception of its organization and method of operation. Some initial ideas have been prepared for the next session of the Presidium. We shall discuss this in the conference when the Presidium and other bodies are being verified.

The Socialist Alliance, unified in its action, cannot carry out a schematic division of labor, though a necessary linking-up and division must exist; this is primarily in the sections. This is why we consider it necessary to examine the place of certain executive organs.

In addition to the already emphasized basic starting points and in recognition of the full importance of the sections, I would like to underline some other points from which we should proceed in organizing the sections in the Federal Conference of the SAWPY. First, in their work the sections proceed from the standpoints of the Federal Conference and its Presidium, but at the same time they must develop their activity in quite an independent manner, determine and propose programs [words indistinct].

In the creation of their organization all the leaderships of the Socialist Alliance are independent and in this respect bear in mind their own conditions; however, the principles taken as starting points are the same; attention is also paid to the easiest way of realizing cooperation and the jointly agreed tasks. Cadre questions in the Federal Conference are certainly the concern of the republican and provincial conferences; the Federal Conference should be made capable, in terms of cadres, of carrying out the matters entrusted to it. On the basis of the prepared specific proposals we shall discuss this in a practical way and reach decisions on it at the forthcoming session of our conference.

In approaching an examination of the question of the place, role and work method of the Socialist Alliance, we do not lose sight of the task of drawing up during this year an analytical document which will critically illuminate our practice and facilitate with fresher proposals the organization of our action in the municipalities, republics and provinces. For there obviously exist numerous unsolved questions which should be thoroughly examined and solved.

CRITIC MIHAJLOV APPEALS FOR WESTERN SUPPORT

LD291752Y Hamburg DPA in German 1341 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] In Hamburg today the critic of the Yugoslav regime Mihajlo Mihajlov appealed to the West for further intellectual and moral support for those persecuted in communist countries. Mihajlov, who does not think of himself as a communist but a democratic socialist, was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment in 1975 for publishing in the Western press. Following protests and hunger strikes in the West he was released from Yugoslav prison under an amnesty at the end of November before serving his full term.

The 43-year-old lecturer and writer said on his first visit to Western territory that he had ignored the 4-year prohibition to write, but that he had had no opportunity to publish anything. The sudden generosity following periods of cruel persecution was an enormous moral victory that would have been unthinkable without the help of thousands of Germans. He particularly emphasized the efforts made by Amnesty International. However, Mihajlov emphasized that there were still hundreds of political prisoners in Yugoslavia.

The writer, who intends to visit his mother and sister, who live in Washington, following a brief stay in the Federal Republic, affirmed his determination to return to Yugoslavia, although he believed that the passport, which had been refused to him for years, had finally been given to him in the hope that he would remain in the West.

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